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of the
Commissioner
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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

War Department,
Office Indian Affairs, November 25, 1838.

Sir: In compliance with your directions, the following report is made of the transactions of this office for the last year.

The most striking feature of the peculiar relations that the Indians bear to the United States is their removal to the west side of the Mississippi—a change of residence effected under treaties, and with the utmost regard to their comfort that the circumstances of each admitted. The advance of white settlements, and the consuming effect of their approach to the red man's home, had long been observed by the humane with pain, as leading to the speedy extinction of the weaker party. But it is not believed that any suggestion of the policy now in a course of execution, was authoritatively made prior to the commencement of the present century. Since it has repeatedly, and at various intervals, received the sanction of the chief magistrates of the United States, and of one or the other House of Congress, without, however, any definite action prior to the law passed eight years ago. Treaty engagements had been previously made for their removal west with several of the tribes, but the act referred to was a formal and general recognition of the measure, as desirable in regard of all the Indians within any State or Territory east of the Mississippi. Whatever apprehensions might have been honestly entertained of the results of this scheme, the arguments in favor of its adoption, deduced from observation, and the destructive effects of a continuance in their old positions, are so far strengthened by the success attendant upon its execution, as to have convinced all, it is thought, of the humane and benevolent tendency of the measure. Experience had shown, that however commendable the efforts to meliorate a savage surrounded by a white population, they were not compensated to any great extent by the gratification which is the best reward of doing good. A few individuals, in a still smaller number of tribes, have been educated, and profited by the opportunities afforded them to become civilized and highly respectable men, but the mass has retrograded, giving by the contrast greater prominency to their more wisely judging brethren. What can even the moral and educated Indian promise himself in a white settlement? Equality he does not, and cannot possess, and the influence that is the just possession of his qualities, in the ordinary social relations of life, is denied him. Separated from deteriorating associations with white men, the reverse will be the fact. A fair and wide field will be open before him, in which he can cultivate the moral and intellectual virtues of the human beings around him, and aid in elevating them to the highest condition which they are capable of reaching. If these views are correct, the reflection is pleasant that is derived from the belief that a greater sacrifice of feeling is not made in their removal, than falls to the lot of our fellow-citizens, in the numerous changes of residence, that considerations of bettering their

condition are daily producing. Indeed, it cannot be admitted to be so great, for while the white man moves west or south, accompanied by his family only, the Indians go by tribes, carrying with them all the pleasures of ancient acquaintance, common habits, and common interests. It can scarcely be contended that they are more susceptible of suffering at the breaking up of local associations than we are, for apart from their condition not favoring the indulgence of the finer feelings, fact proves that they sell a part of their possessions without reluctance, and leave their cabins and burial places, and the mounds and monuments which were the objects of their pride or affection, for a remote position in the same district. For whatever they have ceded to the United States, they have been amply compensated. I speak not of former times, to which reference is not made, but of later days. The case of the Cherokees is a striking example of the liberality of the Government in all its branches. By the treaty they had stipulated to remove west of the Mississippi within two years from its ratification, which took place on the 23d of May, 1836. The obligations of the United States, State rights, and acts by virtue of those rights, and in anticipation of Cherokee removal, made a compliance with this provision of the treaty indispensable at the time stipulated, or as soon thereafter as it was practicable without harshness. To insure it, General Scott was despatched to their late country, and performed a delicate and difficult duty, embarrassed by circumstances over which there is no human control, with great judgment and humanity. Early in the past season several parties had been despatched to the west, under the direction of officers detailed for that duty, amounting, as is estimated, to 6,000, of whom muster rolls have not yet been received at this office. The preparations for the removal of those who remained being in progress, John Ross, and other chiefs, in virtue of a resolution by "the National Committee, and Council, and people of the Cherokee nation, in general council assembled," proposed to the Commanding General that the entire business of emigration should be confided to the nation; that the removal should commence at the time previously agreed on, to wit, when the sickly season had passed away, unless some cause, reasonable in the judgment of the General, should intervene to prevent it; that the expense should be calculated on the basis of one wagon and team, and six riding horses for fifteen persons; and that the Cherokees should select the physicians, and such other attendants as might be required for the safe and comfortable removal of the several detachments to their places of destination. (*See the proposition marked* 1.) This proposal was accepted, on certain conditions, by General Scott, in a communication to the chiefs, (with an exception of such of the treaty making party as might not choose to emigrate under the direction of John Ross and his associates,) on the 25th of July. (2.) To the conditions prescribed they acceded on the 27th, stipulating for the months of September and October to get all their people in motion, and transmitting a resolution of the Cherokee council, conferring on them authority to make the necessary arrangements. (3.) The application as to time was answered, by saying that the emigration must recommence on 1st September, and be completed on or before the 20th October, with a reservation in favor of the sick and superannuated, who might be unable to travel by land, if the waters continued too low for steamboat navigation, and with permission to such respectable Cherokees as might apply for the purpose, to remove themselves on the first rise of the rivers, although it should be after the 20th of October. (4.) An estimate was

submitted by the Cherokee chiefs on the 31st July, which put the cost of the removal of 1,000 souls at $65,880. (5.) General Scott intimated that this estimate appeared to be too high, and requested its re-consideration, (6,) when its reasonableness was affirmed, a trifling but indispensable article added, (7,) and the estimate was thereupon approved. (8.) Of their disposition to conduct themselves with propriety, there is evidence in the letter of General Scott to yourself of 3d August, of which I herewith send an extract. (9.) Throughout their collection and emigration, so far as this office is informed, the Cherokees have manifested proper temper, and an inclination to do whatever was required, with fewer exceptions than might have been expected, and these not of an important nature. It would seem that the cost of removal, according to the Indian estimate, is high, but as their own fund pays it, and it was insisted on by their own confidential agents, it was thought it could not be rejected. The latest advices give assurances that the last of the Cherokees would be on the road early in November. It has been estimated that 12,000 will be removed by John Ross and the other chiefs, which, added to the number that had emigrated previously during the year, believed to be about 6,000, will give an aggregate of 18,000 Cherokees, who have ceased to live east of the Mississippi during the spring, summer, and autumn. It is thought that when muster rolls of the emigrants come in, the number will be found to be somewhat larger, but at present the above is according to the information possessed. The last annual report of my predecessor made the number of east Cherokees 14,000, but when General Scott had collected the great body of the Indians for emigration, it was computed that there remained, after deducting those who had removed since the above report was made, 12,000. Those emigrants being reckoned, as before stated, at 6,000, would make the whole number 18,000 a year ago.

A retrospect of the last eight months, in reference to this numerous and more than ordinarily enlightened tribe, cannot fail to be refreshing to well constituted minds. In and previous to May last a large party, led by educated and intelligent chiefs, were dissatisfied and gloomy, discontented with the treaty of December, 1835, disinclined to emigration, and created by their conduct serious apprehensions for the consequences when the day of removal should arrive. It did come on the 23d May; but on the 18th the privilege of wealth and strength to yield what they might withhold was exercised in an act of grace and beneficence by the executive branch of the Government. In answer to a communication from a delegation of the Cherokee nation, then in Washington, the Secretary of War, on that day, informed them that the best efforts of the United States would be put forth to prevail on the States interested in their removal to refrain from pressing them inconveniently, or so as to interfere with their comfortable emigration, and that he was quite sure the exertion would be successful; that the Cherokee agents should remove the nation if desired, and he would so instruct the general in command in their country; and that he thought the expense of their emigration should be borne by the United States. He promised them an escort and protection while on the way west, and that, as the sum heretofore set apart for the payment of reclamations of various kinds and to defray the expenses of their removal was deemed inadequate for these purposes, a further appropriation would be asked to meet them. This communication met the approbation of the President of the United States, who transmitted it to Congress, "that such measures may be adopted

as are required to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of the Government towards the Cherokee nation, and which, it is hoped, will induce them to remove peaceably and contentedly to their new homes in the west." The fruit of this message was the law of 12th June, 1838, giving to the Cherokees the sum of $1,147,067. When it is considered that, by the treaty of December, 1835, the sum of $5,000,000 was stipulated to be paid them as the full value of their lands, after that amount was declared by the the Senate of the United States to be an ample consideration for them, the spirit of this whole proceeding cannot be too much admired. The communication to the Cherokee delegation, submitted by the Chief Magistrate to Congress, addressing itself to feelings correspondent with those in which it originated, found in both Houses a ready and willing concurrence. By some, the measure may be regarded as just, by others generous—it perhaps partook of both attributes. If it went farther than naked justice could have demanded, it did not stop short of what liberality approved. Thus was the foundation broadly laid for all that has since been constructed upon it. In compliance with his engagement the Secretary, on the 23d May, transmitted to General W. Scott a copy of the above communication, and authorized him "to enter into an agreement with the agents of the nation for the removal of their people," which produced the arrangement with John Ross and others already referred to. The natural results of granting so much to the means, to the feelings, and wishes of the Cherokees, followed. If our acts have been generous, they have not been less wise and politic. A large mass of men have been conciliated—the hazard of an effusion of human blood has been put by—good feeling has been preserved, and we have quietly and gently transported 18,000 friends to the west bank of the Mississippi.

The Pottawatomies of Indiana, the time for whose removal, by their treaty stipulations, had arrived for some and approached for others, showed an indisposition to comply with their engagements. White men had settled upon the lands they had ceded, and collisions arose that threatened the peace of the country and the spilling of blood, which induced the agent, to whom the direction of their emigration was confided, on the application of the white settlers, to call upon the Governor of Indiana for a military force to repress any outbreak that might occur. The Governor authorized General John Tipton to accept the services of 100 volunteers, who raised them, and used their services in the collection and removal of the Pottawatomies. A copy of his report to the Governor of Indiana is herewith submitted. (10.) By this operation, 768 Indians are now on their way to the west. There have emigrated within the year 151 Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, 177 Choctaws, 4,106 Creeks, being chiefly composed of the families of the warriors of that tribe who served in Florida, and who had left their homes prior to the last report, but arrived west since, 4,600 Chickasaws, and 1,651 Florida Indians, making an aggregate of 29,453, which, added to those who had previously occupied their new abode, makes 81,082 emigrant residents, of whom 31,343 are now subsisted at the expense of the United States, at a daily cost of $3,186 24. In the whole number of emigrants, of those for the year, and those living at the expense of the United States, are included the Cherokees and Pottawatomies, who, it is supposed, will have reached the end of their journey before this report is presented. There yet are east of the Mississippi, 26,682 Indians. A tabular statement, which accompanies this communication, exhibits in detail the foregoing facts. (11.)

Information was received on the 6th November, from the agent employed in that service, by letter dated at Pensacola, on the 28th October last, that all the Appalachicola Indians, and thirty-four Creeks, were embarked for the west. Recent communications are calculated to induce the belief that the Winnebagoes will remove quietly in the spring. They concluded a treaty at Washington on the 1st November, 1837, which was ratified on 15th June, 1838, by which they covenanted to leave their present residences for the neutral ground west of the Mississippi, within eight months after the ratification. The day will arrive in winter, and it is understood they wish to be indulged till spring, which seems to be not unreasonable, although the distance to be travelled is short; and I am sure they will be gratified. On the other hand, information of a different character has reached this office, stating that it is uncertain whether they will remove. In any event, I think, the above request ought to be granted.

The number of Indians on this side of the Mississippi is comparatively small, and it cannot be that much time shall elapse before the entire east country will be relieved of their presence—an event desirable in all respects of the subject. It is an expensive operation, but it is difficult to withhold any draft upon the public funds in reference to it. Our great purpose is their peaceable and comfortable translation; and in effecting it, the movement should have a liberal infusion of feeling and humanity, and not be misshaped by narrow rules.

The different treaties providing for their removal, and the act of 1830, entitle the Indians to receive patents for the land allotted to them in the west. To so many of them as are there, would it not be just to give the evidence of title? They will look for it, and would be gratified by its receipt. Few surveys have been made: designation of boundary on the ground might prevent collisions, and is proper. This work should be attended to, I think.

Within the last twelve months, the following treaties, previously made, have been confirmed and ratified, and appropriations made by Congress for carrying them into effect. It is thought proper to notice them particularly, as having been acted on lately for the first time.

A treaty was concluded with the Miami tribe, on the 23d October, 1834, which, having been laid before the Senate with modifications, assented to by the principal chiefs, that body ratified the same with a certain amendment; "*Provided*, that the chiefs and warriors of the said tribe shall, in general council, as on the occasion of concluding the aforesaid treaty, agree to and sign the same." The amendment was adopted by the Miamies, and the treaty proclaimed by the President, on 22d December, 1837. By this contract a considerable body of land was conveyed to the United States, for which a fair equivalent in money was stipulated to be paid, viz: $208,000, with reservations of land. The United States further agreeing to have their improvements on the ceded ground valued, and to expend the amount in building, clearing, and fencing land for the Indians, on such place or places as they might afterwards elect for their residence. An examination into the debts of this tribe, for the payment of which $50,000 were appropriated, is now in progress. The stipulations of the United States in the treaty have been complied with, so far as the time has arrived for their performance.

With the Chippewas of the Mississippi a treaty was negotiated on the 29th July, 1837. By it a cession of land was made to the United States, and we undertook to pay them in money and goods, annually, for twenty years,

$31,000, to meet which, remittances have been made to the public agents. There are also $100,000 to be paid by the United States to the "half-breeds of the Chippewa nation," under the direction of the President, and $70,000 to be applied in payment of their debts; $58,000 to specific claims, and $12,000 to other just demands against them. Governor Dodge recommends the postponement until spring, of the distribution of the $100,000, and the allotment to the creditors of the $12,000. The $58,000 might be paid here on drafts of those entitled, but if necessary to appoint an agent in the spring for the other purposes mentioned, perhaps the whole had better be confided to him. There are some minor, and yet important provisions for the benefit of the Indians, such as the erection of blacksmiths' shops, the employment of farmers, and the delivery of agricultural implements, and grain or seed, &c., which the above gentleman has been asked to suggest the most judicious plan of carrying out.

From the Sioux of the Mississippi a cession of land was obtained by treaty, concluded at Washington in September, 1837. Instead of investing $300,000, as provided by the treaty, $15,000 were appropriated to pay the interest, at five per centum. This sum remains in the Treasury, it having been considered advisable not to pay it over until due. This, for a single reason, is, perhaps, most judicious. If the interest is paid in advance, an interval of more than a year must occur between such payment and one that may be made of the interest that shall have accumulated on an investment when convenient to make it; it will be difficult to explain this to the Indians, and dissatisfaction might grow out of it. Commissioners have been appointed to investigate debts and claims of the "relations and friends of the chiefs and braves." To the latter, $110,000 have been appropriated by the treaty, and have been remitted to the proper agent; and the sum of $90,000, set apart for the payment of the just debts of the Sioux, is retained to meet the drafts of the commissioners in favor of creditors, and until their report is received. The other stipulations of the treaty have been complied with, except those which appropriate, annually, $8,250 to the purchase of "medicines, agricultural implements, and stock, and for the support of a physician, farmers, and blacksmiths, and for other beneficial objects," and bind the United States to supply the Sioux, as soon as practicable, with "agricultural implements, mechanics' tools, cattle, and such other articles as may be useful to them, to an amount not exceeding $10,000," to enable them to break up and improve their lands. The agent has been directed to expend such a portion of the amounts mentioned, as prudence would warrant, for the objects intended: and Governor Dodge and he have been requested to submit a plan for the most beneficial application of the said sums.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi ceded, by the treaty of October 21, 1837, 1,250,000 acres of land. The survey of the land is now making, at the expense of the United States, according to a provision of the treaty. A commissioner has been appointed to examine their debts, and the $100,000 provided for their liquidation retained until his report comes in, which, it is understood, may be looked for very soon. Goods to the amount of $28,500 have been delivered them according to the treaty; and instructions were given, on the 28th of August, for the execution of the other stipulations for the current year, except as to the interest of $200,000, which has not been paid, because not due. In lieu of an investment of the principal, the interest was appropriated by Congress.

In consideration of a cession of land made by the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, by treaty of October 21, 1837, the United States covenanted to invest for their use, $157,400, and to apply $3,370 of the interest of it for beneficial objects; to effect which instructions have been given. The money has not been invested, but the interest appropriated by act of Congress. The balance of it, amounting to $4,500, (at five per centum,) has not been paid, because not due. The remaining provisions have been fulfilled.

The treaty made with the Yancton-Sioux, on the 21st of October, 1837, has been executed in all its stipulations.

The Winnebagoes ceded their lands east of the Mississippi to the United States, by treaty of November 1, 1837. In consideration thereof, the United States agreed to pay, "at the earnest solicitation of the chiefs and delegates" of the nation, $50,000 to certain individuals, which will be paid here; $150,000 for their debts, which may be ascertained to be justly due, and admitted by the Indians, and to pay, under the direction of the President, $100,000 to the relatives and friends of said Indians, of not less than quarter blood. To ascertain the debts, and who are entitled under the last clause, commissioners are now engaged. The payments to be made presently in goods, horses, and provisions, have been attended to. The balance of the proceeds of the lands ceded, namely, $1,100,000, is to be invested, and interest at five per centum guarantied. The investment has not been made, but the interest has been appropriated by act of Congress. Forty-five hundred dollars of it are to be applied, by the treaty, to education and other beneficial purposes. For the attainment of these and other useful objects provided for, and to be gained when they remove, Governor Dodge has been desired to suggest a plan. The balance of the $55,000 has not been paid, because not due.

The stipulations of the treaty made with the Iowas, on the 23d of November, 1837, have been complied with.

The Oneidas at Green Bay, by a treaty made since the last annual report, viz: on the 3d of February, 1838, which was ratified on the 17th of May, ceded all the land "set apart for them in the first article of the treaty with the Menomonies, of February, 1831, and the second article of the treaty with the same tribe, of October 27, 1832," reserving to the said Indians, "to be held as other Indian lands are held," a tract of one hundred acres for each individual, which shall be so laid down as "to include all the settlements and improvements in the vicinity of Green Bay." The United States agreed to pay to the Orchard party of the Oneida Indians $3,000, and to the first Christian party $30,500. Of the last sum, $3,000 are to go to the erection of a church and parsonage house; and the residue of the $33,500 to be apportioned, under the direction of the President, to those having just claims thereto, the said aggregate having been "designed to be in reimbursement of moneys expended by said Indians, and in remuneration of services rendered by their chiefs and agents in purchasing and securing a title to the land ceded;" and the United States further agreed to have the reservations surveyed as soon as practicable. Instructions have been given for the execution of the several articles.

A treaty was concluded with the Chippewas of Saganaw, on the 14th of January, 1837. They ceded several large tracts of land, the proceeds of which the United States agreed should be invested for their use. The fourth article of the treaty set apart $107,543 75 for specific

purposes, which the United States agreed to advance; but the third article of the supplement limited the amount to be advanced to $75,000, and provided that the reduction shall be made upon the sums rateably, or in any other manner the President may direct. An appropriation of $75,000 was accordingly made at the last session of Congress; but as it cannot be apportioned until the debts are ascertained, for the payment of which $40,000 were allotted in the said fourth article, $5,000 in money and $10,000 in goods, provided for by the fourth article of the supplement for the year 1838, have only been paid, together with $100 for vaccine matter and the services of a physician, and $200 for tobacco, according to the fourth article of the treaty. The remaining $59,700 will be retained until the report of the commissioner, recently appointed to ascertain the debts, comes in, when a ratable distribution can be made. The Land Office has been requested to hasten the surveys and sales. An exploring party has found a suitable location beyond the Missouri, and the acting superintendent thinks they will soon remove.

These Indians concluded another treaty with the United States on the 23d day of January, 1838, which was ratified on the 2d July, 1838, which relates to the sales of the lands ceded by the treaty of the 14th January, 1837, and to their emigration.

By these several compacts the United States have acquired 18,458,000 acres of land, for which the sum stipulated to be paid is $3,955,000.

Efforts were made in the years 1834 and 1835, through the agency of Governor Lucas, to treat with the Wyandots of Ohio, which failed of their object. They were renewed in 1836, by John A. Bryan, Esq., who negotiated the treaty of 23d April, by which a part of their reservations was ceded. They still hold a generally fertile tract of country, in extent about fourteen miles long by twelve in width, watered by the Sandusky, and situated in Crawford county, nearly midway between Columbus and the shore of Lake Erie. The extinguishment of the Indian title to this land is desirable. The honorable Mr. Hunter, representing that district in Congress, and N. H. Swayne, Esq., of Columbus, have had, on the invitation of the department, various interviews with the Wyandots, and Mr. Swayne has been instructed to negotiate with them on the most liberal terms.

By the amended treaty of 1834 with the Miamies, already referred to, $50,000 were appropriated to pay their debts. A commissioner was appointed to examine them, and it was discovered that, so far from $50,000 being equal to their discharge, they had greatly accumulated since 1834, and amounted to upwards of $200,000. It is probable, that to obtain a fund to relieve themselves from this unexpected embarrassment, they may be disposed to cede a part of their remaining lands.

The Osages, by their treaty of June, 1825, conveyed an extensive tract of country to the United States. The sum agreed to be paid for it was divided and absorbed in various ways, so that not much benefit resulted to them, except the temporary relief afforded by the distribution of money and clothing at the payment of their small annuities. They were poor and destitute, and they plundered our citizens and other tribes. Congress, at its last session, having, for one object, to place the Osages above the temptation to do wrong, made an appropriation for a treaty to extinguish, reads the law, "their title to reservations in lands within other tribes, and for other purposes." The conduct of the negotiation authorized has been intrusted to General M. Arbuckle and Captain Wil-

liam Armstrong, who, in conformity with what was believed to be the wish and intention of Congress in making the appropriation, were instructed to engage for allowances and payments on a liberal scale.

A treaty with the New York Indians has been for some time in a course of negotiation, for their lands at Green Bay. It at one period assumed a shape which induced the commissioner, who was charged with that duty, to accept it; but the Senate prescribed certain amendments, upon the full assent of the Indians to which it was to be promulgated. These changes the commissioner laid before them, with full explanation in council, and obtained the assent of all the tribes, in a manner entirely satisfactory, except that of the largest one, the Senecas. A fuller expression of their willingness to accept the terms proposed was deemed proper and necessary, and the honorable Mr. Gillet, the commissioner, has been requested to lay it again before them, with a view to such consent, if they choose to give it. Should they decline to do so, the treaty, by its own provisions and the resolution of the Senate, will nevertheless be ratified as to the other tribes. When the report is brought in, such course as it makes proper will be taken. I subjoin a part of a report of the commissioner, made on the 29th of December, 1837, (12,) which contains some information that may, perhaps, be interesting, respecting these Indians, of whom comparatively little is known out of the region they inhabit.

General Arbuckle and Captain Armstrong have been also charged to treat with the Creeks, "for the purpose of adjusting the claims for property and improvements abandoned or lost, in consequence of their emigration west of the Mississippi."

It has been deemed advisable to attempt a negotiation with the united band of Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, north of Missouri, for their lands, and Major John Dougherty and Major A. L. Davis have been instructed on the subject.

Under the treaty with the Cherokees, commissioners to value their improvements and examine the debts due by the nation and the individual members thereof have been engaged in the arduous and necessarily protracted duties assigned to them, which have been discharged by the different gentlemen, who at various times have constituted the commission, in a manner that is believed to be highly beneficial to the Cherokees. At what time their labors may be expected to close, I have no means of ascertaining; but I have no doubt they will be terminated at as early a day as consists with justice to all concerned.

Anthony Ten Eyck, Esq., of Michigan, was recently appointed, under the 4th article of the treaty with the Chippewas of Saganaw, which provides for the liquidation of their debts, and the ascertainment of the depredations committed by them, a commissioner to make the inquiries preliminary to payment.

Under the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1837, a commission was constituted to examine claims for spoliations committed by Creek and Seminole Indians, in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. A report of examinations in the two former was made by Messrs. Pease and Smith, in November, 1837, which was submitted to Congress in January, 1838. The hostilities in Florida prevented any action by them in that Territory. It was not thought proper to direct their further progress until the report made was acted on by Congress. When it shall be judged necessary, a renewal of the investigations of the commission will be required, and an

enlargement of the law constituting it, so as to extend its jurisdiction to the State of Mississippi, is recommended, that depredations committed by the last Creek emigrants at Pass Christian, or elsewhere, may be examined.

The commission, consisting of Alfred Balch, Esq., and the undersigned, raised under the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of 1st July, 1836, has lately closed the investigations committed to it. The field to be explored was very wide, and it is hoped the examinations have been as extensive and thorough as, under the circumstances, could be expected. The reports made up to the close of the last session of Congress have been heretofore, by your direction, transmitted to the House of Representatives, and the further reports, since made, will, it is presumed, take the same course. The contract, made by certain Creek chiefs, with J. C. Watson & Co., provides for the appointment of an agent, to decide between it and such conflicting claims as might arise; the parties, opposed in interest to that deed, called for the appointment of such a commissioner. The person designated for that duty resigned, and a successor will be selected.

The act of Congress of March, 1837, provided for the appointment of three commissioners, "who shall constitute a board for the adjustment and decision of all claims of the Choctaw heads of families, for reservations of land, under the fourteenth article of the treaty concluded with said Choctaw nation at Dancing Rabbit creek," on the 28th September, 1830. Under this law, James Murray, Esq., of Maryland, P. D. Vroom, Esq., of New Jersey, and P. R. R. Pray, Esq., of Mississippi, were appointed; but the latter having resigned, Roger Barton, Esq., of Mississippi, was selected to supply the vacancy. They assembled in the State of Mississippi, and entered upon their duties. Pending their discharge, the commission, which would have expired by the limitation contained in the law that created it, was extended, by the act of 22d February, 1838, until the 1st August last. On the 31st July, Messrs. Murray and Vroom made a report of their opinions upon 261 cases, and state that the number of claimants, whose names were filed with them, amounts, according to the lists returned with the report, to upwards of 1,300; and that "it is understood there are other claims yet to be filed." I would respectfully suggest that further legislative provision be recommended, for examining the claims that have not been investigated.

The performance of the stipulations for reservations, contained in several treaties, is complete in some instances, while in those more important and difficult, and requiring time, they have been only partially executed. Progress in the latter is, however, making, and it is expected that whatever the treaties and law require will be perfected as early as practicable.

The investment of moneys raised by sales of ceded lands, under treaty provisions, or paid for cessions, has latterly been carried to a considerable extent. It is a most beneficent policy, which furnishes an annual resource to those who would as certainly expend the principal in a twelvemonth as the income of the stocks. The funds thus put to interest, under the direction of this office, for Indian use, amount to $1,776,321 76, and yield yearly $92,722 92. The tabular exhibit herewith submitted (13) shows the nature of the investment, how much belongs to tribes respectively, and other particulars, which it may be gratifying to look at. Future sales of lands will increase this source of comfort and supply. It not being convenient to invest some of the amounts agreed to be so disposed of by late treaties, Congress appropriated sums equal to the aggregate of interest

that would have accrued according to the rate provided. This is doing full justice to the Indians, until it shall suit the Treasury to set the necessary capital aside.

An act of Congress was passed on the 7th of July last, appropriating $150,000 "for affording temporary subsistence to such Indians west of the Mississippi, who, by reason of their recent emigration, or the territorial arrangements incident to the policy of setting apart a portion of the public domain west of the Mississippi, for the residence of all the tribes residing east of that river, as are unable to subsist themselves, and for the expenses attending the distribution of the same." This sum was "to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War." Soon after, viz. on 28th July, 1838, regulations (14) were prescribed for carrying out the intentions of the Legislature, and orders were issued to the proper agents for this purpose. No returns of those entitled to the benefits of this gratuity have been received, but it is, doubtless, in a course of distribution, and the donation will be received by those for whom it was supposed to be designed.

The principal lever by which the Indians are to be lifted out of the mire of folly and vice in which they are sunk is education. The learning of the already civilized and cultivated man is not what they want now. It could not be advantageously ingrafted on so rude a stock. In the present state of their social existence, all they could be taught, or would learn, is to read and write, with a very limited knowledge of figures. There are exceptions, but in the general the remark is true, and perhaps more is not desirable or would be useful. As they advance, a more liberal culture of their minds may be effected, if happily they should yield to the influences that, if not roughly thrust back, will certainly follow in the wake of properly directed efforts to improve their understandings. To attempt too much at once is to insure failure. You must lay the foundations broadly and deeply, but gradually, if you would succeed. To teach a savage man to read, while he continues a savage in all else, is to throw seed on a rock. In this particular there has been a general error. If you would win an Indian from the waywardness and idleness and vice of his life, you must improve his morals, as well as his mind, and that not merely by precept, but by teaching him how to farm, how to work in the mechanic arts, and how to labor profitably; so that, by enabling him to find his comfort in changed pursuits, he will fall into those habits which are in keeping with the useful application of such education as may be given him. Thus too, only, it is conceived, are men to be christianized; the beginning is some education, social and moral lives, the end may be the brightest hope: but this allusion ought not, perhaps, to have been made; upon it I certainly will not enlarge; it is in better hands. Manual-labor schools are what the Indian condition calls for. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has laid before the department a plan, based upon the idea suggested, for establishing a large central school for the education of the Western Indians. Into their scheme enter a farm, and shops for teaching the different mechanic arts. Experience, they say, has shown them, after much opportunity for judging correctly, that separate schools for the respective tribes, though productive of much good, are not so useful as one common school for the benefit of all would be. They assert truly that a knowledge of the English language is necessary, and they think that it can be best acquired in an establishment of the latter description. I would not hazard a different opinion; and yet it may not be improper to state that the funds

which have been set apart for education purposes belong to the several tribes, without whose consent the Government could not devote them to a general school; and this the society admits. There is no disposition to discourage the efforts of those who choose to labor in this work of benevolence. On the contrary, there is, as there should be, an eagerness to meet any advance which promises greater facilities for improving the mind and morals of the Indian. Upon success in this department hangs every hope. All that can be done to encourage and cheer on those who have devised this scheme of goodness and charity, I think, should be done. But, whatever reform may be deemed advisable in the direction and economy of the separate schools, it appears to me that if the proposed central school shall be established, they should be kept up too. They may, perhaps, be more numerous than is necessary or advantageous; they may be too expensively conducted, or more scholars ought to be taught for the money expended, or they may be badly located; but each, or all, of these objections may be obviated, and the schools improved. For such minor institutions, would not the central school be able to furnish teachers? Could not the Government, in consideration of any pecuniary aid it might render, exact, as a condition, that a certain number of young Indians of capacity should yearly leave the central school qualified to be instructers, who shall make compensation for their own education by teaching as long as might be thought a suitable return? After such a plan had been in operation three or four years there would be an annual supply.

The manual labor system has been advantageously employed in one or two instances, particularly among the Wyandots of Ohio; and by bringing it into general use, better success, it is hoped, may attend the exertions making to impart knowledge to the benighted Indians. Their capacities are represented as not inferior, and yet the different reports made are not very gratifying. There must be some defect in the course adopted, and, it is thought, it may be found where it has been stated to exist; whatever else may be deemed expedient, the connexion of manual labor in various shapes, with the benevolent toil of instruction, recommends itself by the strongest considerations. Herewith is communicated a statement (15) which gives the information, in possession of this office, respecting the various Indian schools.

The general obligations of the Government to the different tribes, the fulfilment of which is made through the agency of this office, have been attended to. The reports that have been received from the different superintendents and agents, (extracts from which, 16 to 33 inclusive, accompany this report,) show the general condition of their respective charges. Although here and there your eye rests on a green spot, the field is generally barren. For those not yet removed, much, if any amelioration, is not to be expected; for the emigrants every thing will depend upon the line of policy that may be adopted. If it be adapted to their condition and wants, and be directed by discretion and wisdom in those to whom its execution may be committed, the most beneficial results may be anticipated. A crisis in their fate has arrived which cannot but make an epoch in their history. The ground is untrodden, and for that reason, together with my own newness of relation to them, the observations already made, and any others which may follow, are submitted with diffidence. The powers and duties of agents, and their permanent assignment to particular tribes, are of long standing. The judiciousness of the latter, it is thought, may be well ques-

tioned. Referring not to personal considerations, which are always dangerous ground of legislative or executive regulation, is it expedient to identify the agent with the tribe into which he is sent? Is there not some hazard of his becoming attached to their particular interests, to their customs, to leading men among them, to all that is theirs? The more there is in the agent to esteem, the more likely will it be to happen. If there were but one tribe and one agency this would be most desirable; but the United States, observing their special treaty obligations to each, intend even-handed justice and protection, and improvement, as they owe them, to all. With the feelings that have been attributed to these fixed agencies, will not the individuals who fill them become the partisans each of his own particular charge? It cannot be otherwise, and experience must have shown it. In all differences between tribes, wherever there are conflicting interests, or criminations and recriminations, the several parties will find in their attached agents, willing and zealous advocates. However this may commend the individual, the Government seeks information from the calm who take no counsel from their feelings. A dispassionate representation of claims or acts is necessary to just conclusions, and it is not reasonable to expect it from devoted friends. Such, it is supposed, long continued residence and intercourse will make agents. It is suggested whether it would not be better to allow each of them to reside but a limited time in any one district. By transferring them from one position to another, as frequently as may be regarded proper, they will be cut off from the strong enlistment of their feelings, or if, perchance, it will still occur, a removal to another agency will produce kindred predilections elsewhere, and these attachments will neutralize each other. By a general consideration of the interests of all, those of each will be better understood. A general association will liberalize the views, and by widening the horizon, give a look over the whole surface. It might be well to authorize the yearly, or semi-annual assemblage of the agents within particular districts, to confer upon the condition of their several trusts. It may be said that the influence which the Government should hold among these rude beings has been preserved, and can be maintained only through agents; but cannot this influence be ours through others, and if it can, is it not unwise to confine it to our own officers alone? With them it must cease in a state of things which might be supposed. Besides, the traders are licensed; if they are as judiciously selected as they ought to be, might they not be useful in this particular? But the chiefs should be so treated as to make of them fast friends, and their continued presence, under any circumstances, among the Indians, would furnish us advocates when they would be most needed. If, upon full consideration, these suggestions should be adopted, there does not seem to be (for this particular purpose) any change of law necessary, for the act of 30th of June, 1834, providing for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs, "authorizes the President, whenever he may judge it expedient, to discontinue any Indian agency, or to transfer the same from the place or tribe designated by law, to such other place or tribe as the public service may require." The superintendency of St. Louis is fixed, by the above law, at that place; it has become an inconvenient location, and should be removed to Fort Leavenworth, or some other point west of St. Louis; but this cannot be done without the interposition of Congress. It is respectfully recommended that the necessary legislation be requested, leaving the place discretionary with the War Department.

The statement of disbursements through this office (34) exhibits a large amount of expenditure. It shows what has been remitted to different public agents, for how much they have sent in accounts, and what proportion remains unaccounted for. This, except as to the amount drawn out, gives no precise information. The disbursements of the agents can be only settled finally in the accounting offices of the Government; and consequently, the balances unaccounted for may be less or more, as the sums expended and vouchers produced may be allowed or not. The statement is made from such information as is on file. However large the amount of the requisitions, they were made to fulfil treaty obligations, and to effect objects most desirable to the Government and the country. I also send a general statement, showing the amount applicable to expenditure, and the amount expended in the service of the Department of Indian Affairs, during the year ending 30th September last. (35.) The condition of the civilization fund is shown by exhibit 36, and of the treaty funds for education purposes by statement 37, herewith transmitted. As the law now stands, all sums that are not used within two years after they have been appropriated, go into the surplus fund of the Treasury; and, if they are wanted for the original objects, must be re-appropriated. It frequently occurs from limitations in treaties, from their having been ratified conditionally, and a variety of causes, that money appropriated for the purposes of this office cannot be used within two years, and great inconvenience would result, were it not that a practice has prevailed of drawing out such balances as it is thought will be wanted, and which would otherwise fall into the surplus fund. The amount so obtained is placed to the credit of the disbursing agent here, and applied in discharge of the Government obligations. This is, although substantially correct, irregular, and to avoid, for the future, the necessity of such a resort, I think the law ought to be altered, so as to allow three years for the expenditure. This, I hope, if a general change is not thought expedient, may be done in regard of this office, so that no money, except for contingencies, and the salaries of the gentlemen employed in the bureau, shall in future be called for, that is not paid at the Treasury, on special requisitions, at the time and for the precise object that requires the expenditure.

The disease which was so destructive of human life every where before the discovery of the art of vaccination, has been peculiarly fatal among the Indians during the past year. Their general want of medical advice, and neglect of precautionary measures, added to their irregular and exposed modes of living, made them certain victims to the scourge. It appeared among the Chickasaws, by whom it was introduced among the Choctaws in the west, and, from the wandering disposition of the sufferers, it was extended. Numerous deaths occurred, notwithstanding every exertion was made to confine the diseased, and prevent their association with the well, but by the early and diligent use of vaccine matter, much was done in this quarter to arrest the ravages of the disorder. It was, however, in the northwest that the greatest amount of human life was extinguished, among the more savage and unsettled tribes. It is computed that among the Sioux, Mandans, Riccaras, Minnetarees, Assinaboines, and Blackfeet Indians, 17,200 persons sunk under the small pox. In at least one other tribe it is known to have prevailed, but no attempt has been made to count the victims, nor is it possible to reckon them in any of these tribes with accuracy; it is believed that if the above number was doubled, the aggregate would not

be too large, for those who have fallen east of the Rocky mountains. Whether it reached beyond them is unknown. But vaccine matter was sent by a gentleman, who was travelling to the Columbia river region, with a request that he would endeavor to introduce it there. On this side, and where the malady prevailed so extensively, every exertion was used to vaccinate as generally as possible, and a physician was despatched for the sole purpose, under the direction of this office, while the pestilence was at its height. The intrinsic difficulties attending such efforts are apparent; still, it is believed much prevention was effected and good done. The medical gentleman employed on this benevolent errand vaccinated about 3,000 persons.

The removals west, make a new organization of the superintendencies and agencies advisable. I have already submitted some observations in favor of their mutual transfer, and if they remain as the law of 1834 arranged them, the Executive power, as heretofore remarked, is, perhaps, sufficient for the purpose. If, however, the change alluded to should take place, it would be proper to re enact the authority, with specific legal provisions as to compensation and the bonds for performance of duty. Some regulation as to the disbursing agents will also be expedient. By the law of the 5th of July last, officers in the line of the army cannot be employed on this duty after the 5th of July next. Officers of the staff may, it is presumed, render this service; none would do it more efficiently or faithfully. The only objection to them is that military exigencies might call them away.

There is one measure that, in my judgment, is of great importance; it has heretofore attracted the attention of Congress, and I hope will meet with favor. As any plan for the government of the western tribes of Indians contemplates an interior police of their own, in each community, and that their own laws shall prevail, as between themselves, for which some of their treaties provide, this, as it seems to me, indispensable step to their advancement in civilization cannot be taken without their own consent. Unless some system is marked out by which there shall be a separate allotment of land to each individual whom the scheme shall entitle to it, you will look in vain for any general casting off of savagism. Common property and civilization cannot co-exist. The few instances to be found in the United States and other countries of small abstracted communities, who draw their subsistence and whatever comforts they have from a common store, do not militate against this position. Under a show of equality, the mass work for two or three rulers or directors, who enjoy what they will, and distribute what they please. The members never rise beyond a certain point, (to which they had reached, generally, before they joined the society,) and never will while they remain where they are. But if they should, these associations are so small and confined as to place their possessions in the class of individual estates. At the foundation of the whole social system lies individuality of property. It is, perhaps, nine times in ten the stimulus that manhood first feels. It has produced the energy, industry, and enterprise that distinguish the civilized world, and contributes more largely to the good morals of men than those are willing to acknowledge who have not looked somewhat closely at their fellow-beings. With it come all the delights that the word home expresses; the comforts that follow fixed settlements are in its train, and to them belongs not only an anxiety to do right that those gratifications may not be forfeited, but industry that they may be

increased. Social intercourse and a just appreciation of its pleasures result, when you have civilized, and, for the most part, moral men. This process, it strikes me, the Indians must go through, before their habits can be materially changed, and they may, after what many of them have seen and know, do it very rapidly. If, on the other hand, the large tracts of land set apart for them shall continue to be joint property, the ordinary motive to industry (and the most powerful one) will be wanting. A bare subsistence is as much as they can promise themselves. A few acres of badly cultivated corn about their cabins will be seen, instead of extensive fields, rich pastures, and valuable stock. The latter belong to him who is conscious that what he ploughs is his own, and will descend to those he loves; never to the man who does not know by what tenure he holds his miserable dwelling. Laziness and unthrift will be so general as not to be disgraceful; and if the produce of their labors should be thrown into common stock, the indolent and dishonest will subsist at the expense of the meritorious. Besides, there is a strong motive in reference to ourselves for encouraging individual ownership. The history of the world proves that distinct and separate possessions make those who hold them averse to change. The risk of losing the advantages they have, men do not readily encounter. By adopting and acting on the view suggested, a large body will be created whose interest would dispose them to keep things steady. They would be the ballast of the ship.

Plans have at various times been proposed for a confederation of the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, embracing those who shall hereafter remove. I incline much to doubt the expedience of such a measure. It could only be executed with the consent of the tribes that might become members of it. The Choctaws have twice signified their disinclination to it. The treaty with the Cherokees of December, 1835, discourages it. The idea of such a bond between dependant communities is new. The league could only be for regulation among themselves, and not for mutual protection, which is the usual object of such combinations. They have no common property to secure, or common interest to advance. Any plan I have seen is based upon the power of the President to reject their articles of association, which exhibits strikingly their true position. They may be likened to colonies, among whom a confederation does not exist. They are governed, and their legislation, by each community for itself, is supervised and controlled, by the parent country. When they contemplate a different attitude, they confederate. A general council of the Indians might pass resolutions of a pacific character, or to arrest actual hostilities, and to regulate their intercourse with each other, but this could be done better by Congress, leaving to each tribe the management of its own internal concerns, not interfering with treaties or laws. There are inherent difficulties in the dissimilar conditions of the tribes. Some of them are semi civilized, others as wild as the game they hunt. Some are rich, others poor. Some number but a few hundred souls, others more thousands. We cannot frame for them, much less could they do it, articles of confederation which would bring into council a just representation of the different tribes. If you allot so many representatives to a tribe, looking to its population, the smaller would be swallowed up in the larger. If you limit to a certain number, or within or between two numbers, you are unjust to the larger tribes, which a combination of the smaller, with fewer motives to rectitude, might control. A small proportion of all might come into the confederation, and

these separated from each other by bands who would not join in the arrangement, and would not on any principle be bound by the resolves of the general council. We owe duties to ourselves. Cogent reasons for not giving to these neighboring communities more concentration than they have must be seen. While they are treated with all kindness, tenderness even, and liberality, prudential considerations would seem to require that they should be kept distinct from each other. Let them manage their internal police after their own views. One or more superintendents, and as many agencies as may be deemed proper, with such regulation of their intercourse with each other, and such guards for their protection, as Congress shall think fit to prescribe, would, it appears to me, meet the emergence. Through the officers thus stationed among them, they could make their complaints known, and ask redress for grievances, which would be afforded when it was proper. It is not understood that the deliberations of the council could result in any act that would be valid, until approved by the chief magistrate, which does not lessen the force of what has been said.

It would perhaps be judicious not to pay a compliment at some hazard, especially where it would not be appreciated, but to assert directly for general purposes the authority which actually exists, and which must, upon any suggestion that may be adopted, be really felt and acknowledged. At some future period, if circumstances should be so changed as to call for a territorial government, or for any other alteration in the system, the United States can, in the guardian position they occupy, make such modification as sound judgment and an anxious desire to benefit the Indians shall dictate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. R. Poinsett,
Secretary of War.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Emigration of Indians.

1. Proposition of Cherokee delegation to General Scott.
2. General Scott's conditional acceptance of it.
3. Resolution of the Cherokee council.
4. General Scott's assent to it.
5. Estimate of cost of removal.
6. General Scott's reply.
7. Modification of the estimate.
8. General Scott's approval of it.
9. Extract from the letter of General Scott to the War Department.
10. Letter of Hon. John Tipton, relative to the removal of the Pottawatomies.
11. Statement of the number of Indians removed, and to be removed, with the daily cost of subsisting them.

Miscellaneous.

12. Extract from a letter of the Hon. R. H. Gillet.
13. Statement of amount of investments for Indian account.
14. Regulations for the subsisting of indigent Indians.
15. Statement of the number and condition of Indian schools.

Condition of the Indian tribes, relations with them, and description of the Indian country.

16. Extract from the report of Henry R. Schoolcraft.
17. Extract from the report of Purdy McElvaine.
18. Extract from the report of Joseph M. Street.
19. Extract from the report of T. A. B. Boyd.
20. Extract from the report of D. P. Bushnell.
21. Extract from the report of Miles M. Vineyard.
22. Extract from the report of George Boyd.
23. Extract from the report of Joshua Pilcher.
24. Extract from the report of John Dougherty.
25. Extract from the report of Richard W. Cummins.
26. Extract from the report of A. L. Davis.
27. Extract from the report of William Armstrong.

Education and schools.

28. Extract from the report of Henry R. Schoolcraft.
29. Extract from the report of Purdy McElvaine.

30. Extract from the report of D. Lowry.
31. Extract from the report of Lawrence Taliaferro.
32. Extract from the report of Richard W. Cummins.
32½. Extract from the report of William Armstrong.
33. Extract from the report from Choctaw Academy.

Fiscal statements.

34. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the amount applicable to expenditure.
35. Statement of the amount expended in the year ending 30th of September, 1838.
36. Statement of the civilization fund.
37. Statement of the treaty funds for education purposes.

No. 1.

Amoke District, Aquohee Camp,
July 23, 1838.

Sir: In respectfully presenting, for your consideration, the following suggestions in relation to the removal of the Cherokee people to the west, it may be proper very briefly to advert to certain facts which have an important bearing on the subject.

It is known to you, sir, that the undersigned delegates of the Cherokee nation submitted to the honorable the Secretary of War the project of a treaty on the basis of a removal of the Cherokee nation from "all the lands now occupied by them eastward of the Mississippi," and on terms the most of which the honorable Secretary expresses himself as "not unwilling to grant." The present condition of the Cherokee people is such that all dispute as to the time of emigration is set at rest. Being already severed from their homes and their property, their persons being under the absolute control of the Commanding General, and being altogether dependant on the benevolence and humanity of that high officer for the suspension of their transportation to the west at a season and under circumstances in which sickness and death were to be apprehended to an alarming extent, all inducements to prolong their stay in this country are taken away. And however strong their attachment to the homes of their fathers may be, their interests and their wishes now are to depart as early as may be consistent with their safety, which will appear from the following extract from their proceedings on the subject:

"*Resolved by the national committee and council and people of the Cherokee nation in general council assembled*, That it is the decided sense and desire of this general council, that the whole business of the emigration of our people shall be undertaken by the nation; and the delegation are hereby advised to negotiate the necessary arrangements with the Commanding General for that purpose."

In conformity, therefore, with the wishes of our people, and with the fact that the delegation has been referred by the honorable the Secretary of War to conclude the negotiation, in relation to emigration, with the Commanding General in the Cherokee country:

We beg leave, therefore, very respectfully to propose, that the Cherokee nation will undertake the whole business of removing their people to the west of the river Mississippi; that the emigration shall commence at the time stipulated in a pledge given to you by our people, as a condition of the suspension of their transportation until the sickly season should pass away, unless prevented by some cause which shall appear reasonable to yourself.

That the *per capita* expense of removal be based on the calculation of one wagon and team, and six riding horses, being required for fifteen persons.

That the Cherokees shall have the selection of physicians, and such other persons as may be required for the safe and comfortable conducting of the several detachments to the place of destination; their compensation to be paid by the United States.

We have the honor to be, your obedient humble servants,

JNO. ROSS,
ELIJAH HICKS,

JAMES BROWN,
EDWARD GUNTER,
his
SAML. x GUNTER,
mark.
SITUWAKEE, his x mark.
his
WHITE x PATH,
mark.
R. TAYLOR.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
United States Army, &c.

No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, July 25, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter, submitting certain proposals, dated the 23d instant.

On the part of the United States, I am ready to place the whole business of completing the emigration of the Cherokee people remaining east of the Mississippi (with an exception* to be mentioned) to their new homes west of that river, in the hands of such functionaries of the eastern Cherokees as may exhibit to me from the same, due authority to undertake and carry through the emigration on the following conditions:

1. That the said functionaries and their people shall continue to observe and execute in good faith, the promises given to me in writing, by certain chiefs and head men, for themselves and people, present and absent, on the 19th ultimo.

2. That the said functionaries shall send intelligent Indian runners, to be furnished with written permissions, signed by the Commanding General, in search of, and to cause to be brought into the emigration, all Indian families and individuals who may remain out, and who are not citizens of the United States, or who have not received permission to remain in the States for the purpose of becoming denizens of the same.

3. That, with the exception of such Indians as are, or who may have obtained permission to remain, in order to become citizens or denizens of the United States, or of the States; also, with the exception* of such Indian families and individuals as may be permitted by the Commanding General to emigrate themselves, the said Cherokee functionaries shall cause all their people, now remaining east, and who may, at the time, be able to travel, including fugitive Creeks among them, to be put in motion, in convenient detachments, either by land or water, and transported without unnecessary delays on the routes to the Cherokee country west of the Mississippi, beginning the movement as early as the 1st of September next, and continuing to send off parties at intervals, not exceeding three days, so that all the emigrants able to travel within that time, shall be in motion for the west by the —— of the ensuing month, (October.)

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* NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—This exception is intended for the benefit of such of the treaty making party as may not choose to remove under the directions of Mr. Ross and his associates. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Such Indians as, within that time, may not be able to travel by land, shall, if the rivers be not up, be permitted to remain until the next rise of waters, and in the mean time have, as attendants, a small number of their families or friends.

The foregoing conditions being agreed to, the United States, through me, are willing to stipulate to pay over to the Cherokee functionaries, from time to time, such portions of the moneys appropriated for the emigration as may seem reasonable to prepare for and carry it out.

I remain, gentlemen, &c.,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. John Ross, E. Hicks, J. Brown, E. Gunter,
S. Gunter, Situwakee, White Path, R. Taylor.

No. 3.

Cherokee Agency East,
July 27, 1838.

Sir: Your letter addressed to the undersigned, on the 25th instant, has been considered by the council and people assembled. The accompanying resolution confers the authority upon the late delegation to Washington city, to close with you the necessary arrangements for the entire removal and subsistence of the Cherokees. We are now prepared to discharge the duties devolving upon us in relation to this matter.

To the conditions mentioned in your letter upon which you are willing to place the whole business of managing the emigration in our hands, we are not disposed to object, but are ready and willing to accede to them, with, however, this further understanding: that we may be allowed the two entire months of September and October to get all our people in motion for the west, and that we shall not be required, positively, to send off a detachment "at intervals not exceeding three days." In the commencement the weather will be very warm, and before the arrival west of the last parties, the winter will have commenced its rigor; and we would prefer some discretion as to the time and arrangement in despatching detachments, especially as the time for the moving of the last will be fixed.

We have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN ROSS,
EDWARD GUNTER,
JAMES BROWN,
ELIJAH HICKS,
SAMUEL GUNTER,
in behalf of others.

Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott.

Resolved by the committee and council and people in general council convened, That Messrs. John Ross, Richard Taylor, Samuel Gunter, Edward Gunter, James Brown, Elijah Hicks, Situawakee, and White Path, be, and they are hereby, authorized and fully empowered on the part of the Cherokee nation to make and enter into any and all such arrangements with Major General Winfield Scott on the part of the United States, which they may deem necessary and proper for effecting the entire

removal of the Cherokee people from the east to the west side of the Mississippi river; and, also, to enter into such further arrangements with the Commanding General in relation to the payment of such sums of money by the United States as may be needed for the removal and subsistence of all the Cherokee people.

And they are hereby further authorized and empowered to make any such selection of persons as they may deem necessary to aid and assist in the said removal of the Cherokees to the western country.

RICHARD TAYLOR,
President N. Committee.

Samuel Gunter,
Thomas Foreman,
Hair Conrad,
James Hawkins,
Chu-nov-la-has-kee,
William Proctor,
James D. Wafford,
John F. Baldridge,
George Hicks,
Old Fields,
George Still,
Na-hoo-lah,
Elijah Hicks,
Ka-loo-sa-te-he,

STEPHEN FOREMAN,
Clerk N. Committee.

AQUOHEE CAMP, *July* 26, 1838.

Going Snake, Speaker of the national council, James Spears, John Watts, Small Back, Wa-hatch-cher, the Bark, Money Crier, Soft Shell Turtle, Bean Stick, John Otterlifter, John Keys, White Path, Charles, Chu-wa-lu-ga, John Wane, Sith-iwa-gee, Peter, Sweet Water, Tarquah, the Coon.

Jesse Bushyhead, Clerk national council, Wa-loo-kah, Koolache, Tuff, Oo-sa-na-le, Choo-la-ske, Lying Fish, Ned, Michael Bridgemaker, Oo-qua-loo-tee, Ta-na-e, Too-now-ee, Oo-ga-la-ga-tle.

In behalf of the people.

Approved:

JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief.

GEORGE LOWRY,
Assistant Principal Chief.

LEWIS ROSS,
EDWARD GUNTER, } *Executive Council.*

No. 4.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, July 28, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of yesterday, in reply to mine of the 25th instant, is before me, and also the paper of the 26th, conferring upon you full powers to enter into arrangements with me for carrying on and completing the emigration of the Cherokee people remaining east to the west of the Mississippi.

The latter document is sufficient; and in reply to your note I will so far yield to your wishes as to say, that the emigration must recommence on or

before the first day of the ensuing Seprember, and be continued, at short intervals, so as to be completed on or before the 20th of the following month, with the exception of such sick and superannuated Cherokees as may not be able to travel by land, and their necessary attendants. Should the rivers between this and your new country west, be not navigable for steamboats in the mean time, I have, further, no objection to give to the more respectable heads of families, whose names may be presented to me for the purpose, special permissions to remain, and to remove themselves and families, on the first sufficient rise of those rivers, although such rise may not happen until after the 20th of October next.

The moneys which, from time to time, may be deemed necessary to prepare for, and to carry on, the emigration, you will please make estimates for, addressed to me, specifying the immediate objects, and if the estimates shall appear reasonable, they shall be promptly complied with.

I remain, gentlemen, yours, with respect,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. J. Ross, E. Gunter, E. Hicks, S. Gunter, and others,
Agents of the Cherokee nation.

No. 5.

Cherokee Agency, East,
July 31, 1838.

Sir: You have herewith the estimate of the expenses of each detachment of (one thousand) Cherokees, to be removed by land, as estimated for by this committee, and which is respectfully submitted for your consideration and approval.

It is desirable that immediate arrangements be entered upon for the purchase of wagons, &c., and the organization of detachments, as well as the timely establishment of depots for subsistence on the whole route. Your approval of the estimate being known, and a basis established to regulate expenditures, the immediate amount required will be specified.

With much respect, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

JOHN ROSS,
EDWARD GUNTER,
JAMES BROWN,
ELIJAH HICKS,
In behalf of others.

Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott,
U. S. Army, Commanding.

Estimate for the emigration of a party of one thousand Cherokees, to their country west of the Mississippi; distance 800 miles; 80 days going.

Item	Amount
Fifty wagons and teams, (20 persons to each wagon,) at a daily expense of $350, including forage	$28,000 00
Returning, $7 each for every 20 miles	14,000 00
250 extra horses, 40 cents each per day	8,000 00
Ferriages, &c.	1,000 00
80,000 rations, at 16 cents each	12,800 00
Conductor, $5 per day	400 00
Assistant conductor, $3 per day	240 00
Physician, $5 per day	400 00
Physician returning, $15 for every 100 miles	120 00
Commissary, $2 50 per day	200 00
Assistant commissary, $2 per day	160 00
Wagon master, $2 50 per day	200 00
Assistant wagon master, $2 per day	160 00
Interpreter, $2 50 per day	200 00
	$65,880 00

No. 6.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, August 1, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: In your note of yesterday you estimate that $65,880 will be the necessary cost of every thousand Cherokees emigrated by land from this to their new country.

As I have already stated to some of you, in conversation, I think the estimate an extravagant one. Take the principal item or basis of your calculation, one wagon and five saddle-horses for every twenty souls. I have already consented, with a view to lighten the movement by land, that all the sick, the crippled, and superannuated of the nation, should be left at the depots until the rivers be again navigable for steamboats. All heavy articles of property, not wanted on the road, may wait for the same mode of conveyance. Deducting the persons just mentioned, I am confident that it will be found that among every thousand individuals, taken in families, without selection, there are at least five hundred strong men, women, boys, and girls, not only capable of marching twelve or fifteen miles a day, but to whom the exercise would be beneficial, and another hundred able to go on foot half that distance daily. There would then be left, according to your basis, only 450 individuals, most of them children, to ride, and children are light. The 250 saddle-horses or ponies would accommodate as many riders, leaving but 200 souls to be steadily transported in fifty wagons, or only four to a wagon.

Now, the wagons being large, and each drawn by five or six horses, as must be presumed from your high estimate of seven dollars for each wagon, going and returning, it strikes me that one such team and five horses ought to accommodate on the route thirty or thirty-five emigrants, including subsistence for a day or two, from depot to depot.

I repeat that I do not absolutely reject or cut down your estimate, which I think also too high in putting down the rations at sixteen cents each. The whole expense of the emigration is to be paid out of appropriations already made by Congress, the general surplus of which is to go to the Cherokee nation in various forms. Therefore, they have a direct general interest in conducting the movement as economically as comfort will permit. Nevertheless, for the reasons stated, I wish the several items of the estimate submitted to be reconsidered.

I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. J. Ross, E. Hicks, and others, *Agents, &c.*

No. 7.

Cherokee Agency East,
August 2, 1838.

Sir: We have had your reply of yesterday's date, to our estimate, under consideration. The estimate we believe reasonable, having the comfortable removal of our people solely in view, and endeavoring to be governed, as far as that object will allow, by the rates of expenditures fixed by the officers of Government.

After the necessary bedding, cooking utensils, and other indispensable articles of twenty persons (say four or five families) are placed in a wagon, with subsistence for at least two days, the weight already will be enough to exclude, in our opinion, more than a very few persons being hauled. The great distance to be travelled, liability to sickness on the way of grown persons, and the desire of performing the trip in as short a time as possible, induce us, still, to think our estimate of that item not extravagant.

In relation to the rations at 16 cents, the estimate is fixed at a rate which the Government agents had already made some arrangements to have them supplied.

The addition, however, of sugar and coffee has been made under this estimate, which, we trust, will be considered reasonable enough.

In our estimate we omitted an item, which we deem indispensable, but propose now the addition of soap, the quantity and cost of delivery at the rate of 3 lbs. to every 100 rations, at 15 cents per pound.

Whatever may be necessary, in the emigration of our people, to their comfort on the way, and as conducive to their health, we desire to be afforded them; at the same time, it is our anxious wish, in the management of this business, to be free, at all times, from the imputation of extravagance.

With high respect, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

JOHN ROSS,
R. TAYLOR,
ELIJAH HICKS,
EDWARD GUNTER,
JAMES BROWN,
WHITE PATH,
SITUWAKEE.

Major General Winfield Scott,
U. S. Army, Commanding.

No. 8.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, August 2, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: By your note of this date, in reply to my remarks of yesterday, on your estimate of the day before, I perceive, that after a full consideration, you adhere to the calculation of $65,880, with a slight addition for soap, for the comfortable emigration, by land, of every thousand Cherokees from this to their new country, west of the Mississippi.

As the Cherokee people are exclusively interested in the cost, as well as the comfort of the removal, I do not feel myself at liberty to withhold my sanction. The estimate, therefore, submitted to me, on the 31st ultimo, with the small addition for soap, is hereby approved.

I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. J. ROSS, R. TAYLOR, E. HICKS, E. GUNTER,
J. BROWN, WHITE PATH, SITUWAKEE,
Cherokee Agents for Emigration.

No. 9.

[EXTRACT.]

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, August 3, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th ultimo.

The accompanying papers (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4) will show the estimated cost of emigrating the remaining Cherokees, as agreed upon between their agents, specially appointed to take charge of the operation, and myself. It seemed high, but I was finally induced to adopt it, as the basis of the advancements in money, which, from time to time, will be required.

Those agents do not deem a military escort necessary for the protection of the emigrants on the route, nor do I. We are equally of the opinion, that sympathy and kind offices will be very generally shown by the citizens, throughout the movement, and the Indians are desirous to exhibit in return, the orderly habits which their acquired civilization has conferred. The parties (of about a thousand each) will march without arms, under Indian conductors and sub-officers of intelligence and discretion, who are ready to promise to repress and to punish all disorders among their own people, and if they commit outrages on the citizens or depredations on their property, instantly to deliver the offenders over to the nearest civil officers of the States. I have full confidence in their promises and capacity to do all that they are ready to undertake.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To the Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

No. 10.

Encampment, Sandusky Point,
Illinois, September 18, 1838.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the volunteers under my command reached this place last evening, with 859 Pottawatomie Indians. Three persons, improperly called chiefs, Me-no-mi-nee, Black Wolf, and Pe-pin-o-wah, are of the number. I have this morning put the Indians under the charge of Judge William Polke, who has been appointed by the United States to conduct them west of the Mississippi. I have the honor, also, to lay before your excellency a copy of my orderly book, or daily journal, to which I beg leave to refer you for a detailed statement of the manner in which my duties have been performed as commanding officer of the volunteers engaged in this delicate service. It may be the opinion of those not well informed upon the subject, that the expedition was uncalled for, but I feel confident that nothing but the presence of an armed force, for the protection of the citizens of the State, and to punish the insolence of the Indians, could have prevented bloodshed. The arrival of the volunteers in the Indian villages, was the first intimation they had of the movement of men with arms. Many of the Indian men were assembled near the chapel when we arrived, and were not permitted to leave camp, or separate, until matters were amicably settled, and they had agreed to give peaceable possession of the land sold by them. I did not feel authorized to drive these poor degraded beings from our State, but to remove them from the reserve, and to give peace and security to our own citizens. But I found the Indians did not own an acre of land east of the Mississippi, that the Government was bound to remove them to the Osage river, to support them one year after their arrival west, and to give each individual of the tribe 320 acres of land. I advised them to consent to remove immediately. Most of them appeared willing to do so. Three of their principal men, however, expressed a wish to be governed by the advice of their priest, Mr. Pettit, a catholic gentleman, who had resided with them, up to the commencement of the quarrel between the Indians and the whites, when he left Twin Lakes, and retired to South Bend. I addressed a letter inviting him to join the emigration, and go west. He has accepted the invitation, and I am happy to inform you that he joined us two days ago, and is going west with the Indians. It is but justice to him that I should say that he has, both by precept and example, produced a very favorable change in the morals and industry of the Indians, that his untiring zeal in the cause of civilization has been and will continue to be eminently beneficial to these unfortunate Pottawatomies when they reach their new abode. All are now satisfied, and appear anxious to proceed on their journey to their new homes, where they anticipate peace, security, and happiness. It may be expected that I should give your excellency an intimation or an opinion of the causes which have led to the difficulty now happily terminated. A few words on that subject must suffice. First, the pernicious practice, I believe first introduced into our Indian treaty making at the treaty of Fort Meigs, in 1817, of making reservations of land to satisfy individual Indians, and sometimes white men opened a door for both speculation and fraud. By the treaty of 1832, the Pottawatomie Indians sold all their claims to land within the State of Indiana, except a few small reserves for particular tribes or parties.

These reservations did not vest in the chief of any party a fee in the lands reserved; the original Indian title remained undisturbed, as you will see by the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, in the case of a reserve made by a treaty with the Prairie Pottawatomies, 20th October, 1832, to which I beg leave to refer. Me-no-mi-nee's reserve, about which the dispute originated, was made for his band by the treaty of 1832. He being a principal man, (but not a chief,) was first named, and the reserve has ever since been called by both Indians and white men, Me-no-mi nee's reserve. In 1834, a commissioner was appointed by the President to purchase that reservation. He succeeded in purchasing one-half the land at 50 cents per acre, the other half (about eleven sections) was reserved for individual Indians and whites, Me-no-mi-nee coming in for a large share of *individual property*. Hence the other Indians would have been defrauded out of their just claim to an interest in the reserve, if that treaty had been confirmed, but the President viewing the matter in the true light, did not submit the treaty to the Senate, but appointed A. C. Pepper, and authorized him to open the negotiation, and to purchase all the land for the Government. He succeeded in purchasing the whole of the reserve, at one dollar per acre. Me-no-mi-nee did not sign the latter treaty, because he could not possess himself of a moiety of the land, and endow the chapel with the balance. By the treaty of 1836, the Indians reserved the right to remain on the lands ceded for two years. The time expired on the 5th of last month, and the Indians refused giving possession to the settlers who had entered upon the land, in anticipation of the passage of a pre-emption law. The passage of the law of 22d June last, gave to each settler who had resided on the reserve for four months previous to that day, a pre-emption right to one hundred and sixty acres of land. On the 5th of last month, the day on which the Indians were to have left the reservation, the whites demanded possession, which they (the Indians) obstinately refused. Quarrels ensued, and between the 15th and 20th, the Indians chopped the door of one of the settlers, Mr. Waters, and threatened his life, (see his certificate, marked A.) This was followed by the burning of ten or twelve Indian cabins, which produced a state of feeling bordering on hostilities. The assistant superintendent of emigration, who had been stationed in the vicinity for some months, had failed to get up an emigrating party, and the public interpreters were so much alarmed as to be unwilling to remain in the Indian villages. I entertain no doubt but for the steps taken by your excellency, murders would have been committed on both sides in a very few days. The arrival of an armed force sufficient to put down hostile movements against our citizens effected in three days, what counselling and fair words had failed to do in as many months.

I see no reason for censuring the officers to whose charge the emigration has been confided. They should, perhaps, have prevented the Indians from planting corn in June, when every one must have known that they would be ousted on the 5th of August; but, on the other hand, the Indians had the right of possession until the 5th of August. The Indians were under the influence of bad counsel from different sources. They were owing large debts to the traders, who opposed the emigration of the Indians before their debts were paid or secured. Some were anxious to keep them where they were, hoping to obtain, with ease, a part of the money paid them as annuity. Lawyers, I am told, advised Me-no-mi-nee to keep possession, and defend his claim to the reserve in our courts. Another class of men, both

subtle and vigilant office-seekers, were using their influence to procure the dismissal of the officers heretofore engaged in the attempt to remove the Indians, that they might succeed to the places of the present incumbents. And still another class, perhaps less wicked, but not free from censure, is made up of those who influenced the Indians to plant corn, and contend for the possession of the reserve. I am happy in being able to state, that the removal of the Indians was effected without blood-shed or mal-treatment. Every attention that could be, was paid to their health, comfort, and convenience. When on our marches, which are sometimes very much hurried, owing to the great distance between watering places, it is not unusual to see a number of the volunteers walking, whilst their horses are ridden by the sickly or infirm of the Indians. I found no difficulty in raising the number of volunteers required, although the people of the northern portion of the State are much afflicted with sickness. I was compelled to discharge one or more every day, and permit them to return, in consequence of bad health. The greatest number in service at any one time was ninety-seven. The conductor of the emigrants has requested me to place at his disposal fifteen of the volunteers to attend the party, and keep order in the camp at night. Believing it necessary, I have consented to do so, and have detailed Ensign B. H. Smith, with fourteen dragoons, on that service. The rest of the corps will be discharged to-morrow.

In closing this report, already much longer than I could wish, I beg leave to express the obligations I am under to our mutual friend Colonel Bryant, who acted in the capacity of aid-de-camp, and has proved himself to be an excellent officer. I am not less indebted to Major Evans, of Laporte; his knowledge of military discipline enabled him to be eminently useful. To General N. D. Grover, Captains Hannegan and Holman, Lieutenants Eldridge, Lasselle, Nash, and Linton, and Ensigns McClure, Wilson, Smith, and Holman, as also to J. C. Douglass, adjutant, I am, also, under great obligations. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier has fully sustained the high character of western volunteers.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN TIPTON.

P. S.—I transmit, herewith, for the information of your excellency, an exhibit marked B, showing the names of the Pottawatomie Indians, enrolled as emigrants, and the number of their respective families.

No. 11.

Statement showing the whole number of Indians east of the Mississippi river with whom treaty stipulations have been made for their removal, distinguishing the different tribes; the whole number removed prior to the last annual report; the whole number removed since; the number of emigrant Indians now west of the Mississippi, November 1, 1838, and the number to be removed; the number under subsistence and the daily expense thereof.

TRIBES.	No. for emigration originally.	No. removed prior to last annual report.	No. removed since last annual report.	No. of emigrating Indians west of the Mississippi.	No. now to be removed.	No. now under subsistence west.	Price per ration.	Daily expense for subsistence.	Remarks.
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies - - -	8,000	2,190	151	2,342	5,648	2,044	7 cts. $\frac{44}{100}$	$153 00	
Pottawatomies of Indiana -	1,786	494	768*	1,262	150	768*	do. do.	57 60	*Including the party now on the route.
Choctaws - - -	18,500	15,000	177	15,177	3,323	none			
Quapaws - - -	476	476	-	476					
Creeks - - -	22,000	20,437	4,106	24,543	750	4,106	14 cents	574 84	
Florida Indians - -	3,765	1,079	1,851	2,730	835	1,651	14 cents	131 14	
Cherokees - - -	22,000	7,911	18,000*	25,911	-	18,000*	9¼ cents	1,710 00	*Including parties now on the route.
Kickapoos - - -	588	588	-	588					
Delawares - - -	826	826	-	826					
Shawnees - - -	1,272	1,272	-	1,272					
Ottowas - - -	420	374	-	374	200	174	9 cents	15 66	
Weas - - -	225	225	-	225					
Piankeshaws - - -	162	162	-	162					
Peorias and Kaskaskias -	132	132	-	132					
Senecas from Sandusky -	251	251	-	251					
Senecas and Shawnees -	211	211	-	211					
Ottowas and Chippewas -	6,500	-	-	-	6,500				
Winnebagoes - - -	4,500	-	-	-	4,500				
New York Indians - -	4,176	-	-	-	4,176				
Chickasaws - - -	5,000	-	4,600	4,600	400	4,600	14 cents	544 00	
	100,790	51,629	29,653	81,082	26,482	31,343		3,186 24	

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *November* 1, 1838.

No. 12.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE HON. R. H. GILLET.

* * * * In order that you may fully understand them, (the difficulties that present themselves in making a treaty,) I will briefly describe the present situation of the members of the confederacy of the "Six Nations." The powers of this ancient confederacy, and their relative rights, I do not fully understand. At the present time, these nations have no community of interest, and but very little of feeling. They reside remote from each other, and it is doubtful whether a simple nation of them will consent to be bound by the unanimous act of the others, on any subject. From all I can learn, they consider the confederacy as merely nominal, and that each nation is independent of the others. It may be useful to the department to possess some details of the condition of the "New York Indians." The following is believed to be accurate.

Senecas.

This nation consists of 2,403 souls, and is in possession of four reservations, to wit: Buffalo creek reservation, which comprises 52,220 acres of land, and 730 Senecas reside on it; the Cattaraugus reservation, containing 21,469 acres, and 540 souls; Tonnawanda reservation, comprising 12,800 acres, and 449 souls; the Alleghany reservation, containing 30,469 acres, and 684 souls. The latter reservation is in Alleghany county, and the first mentioned one in Erie. The Tonnawanda reservation is in Genesee county, and Cattaraugus partly in Cattaraugus county and partly in Erie. This nation comprises about one-half of all the Indians in this State, and is in possession of five times as much land as all the others. The fee of this land is held by Massachusetts, in trust for individuals, known as the "Ogden Company," while the Senecas have a possessory right to it. The political jurisdiction is in the State of New York. A treaty with them, which shall provide for the relinquishment of their lands here, and their removal to the west, must receive the sanction of the State of Massachusetts, as well as the United States. The "Ogden Company" cannot pay the Senecas for their possessory interest, until the Senate confirms the treaty, nor can the Senecas quit claim until they get the money, and also secure a new home, which would depend upon the ratification of the treaty. To avoid these difficulties, I know of no better arrangement than to make the Secretary of War a trustee for both parties.

Tuscaroras.

This nation, originally from North Carolina, have a reservation in Niagara county of 6,920 acres. In all, there are 283 Tuscaroras. 1,920 acres of their land are situated precisely like the land of the Senecas. The remaining 5,000 acres they own in fee, and it is held by the Secretary of War, as their trustee. The same difficulties, in adjusting a treaty with them, occur as in the case of the Senecas.

St. Regis.

This tribe consists of between six and seven hundred souls. Their reservation is divided by the line separating the United States from

Canada. The part of their reservation in this State lies on St. Regis river, in Franklin county, and contains 10,000 acres. About 350 of this tribe claim to be "American Indians." The fee of their reservation belongs to the State. Before this tribe can bind itself positively to emigrate, it must be certain of a new home, and also make a treaty with the Governor of the State, for the relinquishment of their interest in these lands. They cannot sell to him, until they are certain of another home. If they agree to remove before they sell to him, they have no guarantee that he will buy at all, and they may be compelled to go and get nothing.

Cayugas.

There are but 130 of this tribe remaining in this State. There is a small number of Cayugas in the Indian territory. Those residing here own no lands. Many years since this tribe sold out all their lands, and gave the Senecas $800 for the privilege of residing on their reservations. They are now dispersed among the Senecas on their different reservations.

Onondagas.

This nation has a reservation in Onondaga county, containing 6,000 acres. About 400 of their number reside on the reservation. The title to this tract is the same as that of the St. Regis in this State, and a treaty with them is attended with the same obstacles. No one has attended the council from this place. A portion of this tribe many years since came to reside among the Senecas, and paid them $1,500 for the privilege of so doing. The number of Onondagas residing on the Seneca reservations is 194.

Oneidas.

This tribe owns in this State (partly in Madison and partly in Oneida) five thousand acres of land, which is occupied by about seven hundred of their number. Their land here is situated like the St. Regis lands in this State. A portion of this tribe reside at Green Bay, and hold lands under the Menomonie treaty.

Whether there are any of the Brothertowns, Stockbridge, and Munsee Indians in this State, I do not know. There are many, if not all of them, in the Green Bay country, and hold lands there. If the Senecas agree to remove, I confidently expect soon to see all these tribes settled in the Indian Territory.

From this statement you will see that the "New York Indians" have no interest in common, in this State, and none elsewhere, except what they derive under the Menomonie treaty. Under that the Senecas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Onondagas, St. Regis, and part of the Oneidas, have no *legal* claim.

No. 13.

Statement exhibiting the amount of investments for Indian account in State Stocks.

Names of the tribes for whose account the stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate of interest.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of the annual interest on each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.	Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Amount of the aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe, &c.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited until wanted for application.	Treaties—on reference to which, it may be seen for what objects the interest is to be applied.
		Per cent.										
Cherokees - - - - - -	Kentucky -	5	$94,000 00	- -	$4,700 00	- -	$[illegible],000 00	- -	Semi-annually	Philadelphia	Bank of America, New York	Treaty, December, 1835, and supplementary, 7th March, 1836.
Cherokees - - - - - -	Tennessee -	5	250,000 00	- -	12,500 00	- -	25[illegible],000 00	- -	do.	do.	do. do.	
Cherokees - - - - - -	Alabama -	5	300,000 00	- -	15,000 00	- -	30[illegible],000 00	- -	do.	New York	do. do.	
Cherokees - - - - - -	Maryland -	[illegible]	761 39	- -	45 68	- -	880 00	- -	Quarterly	Baltimore	do. do.	
Cherokees - - - - - -	Michigan -	[illegible]	64,000 00	$708,761 39	3,840 00	$36,085 68	6[illegible],120 00	$714,000 00	Semi-annually	New York	do. do.	
Cherokee (schools) - - - -	Maryland -	[illegible]	41,138 00	- -	2,056 90	- -	42,490 00	- -	Quarterly	Baltimore	do. do.	Treaty, February 27, 1819.
Cherokees - - - -	Missouri -	[illegible]	10,000 00	51,138 00	550 00	2,606 90	[illegible]0,000 00	52,490 00	Semi-annually	New York	do. do.	
Ottowas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies -	Maryland -	[illegible]	130,850 43	- -	7,851 02	- -	15[illegible],000 00	- -	Quarterly	Baltimore	do. do.	Treaty, September, 1833, (mills, &c.)
Ottowas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies -	Indiana -	[illegible]	68,000 00	198,850 43	3,400 00	11,251 02	7[illegible],264 09	222,264 09	Semi-annually	New York	do. do.	Treaty, September, 1833, (education.)
Incompetent Chickasaws - - -	Indiana -	[illegible]	58,000 00	- -	2,900 00	- -	5,291 89	- -	do.	do.	do. do.	Treaty, May, 1834.
Incompetent Chickasaws - - -	New York -	[illegible]	30,000 00	- -	1,500 00	- -	2,729 17	- -	Quarterly	do.	do. do.	
Incompetent Chickasaws - - -	Maryland -	[illegible]	131,230 44	- -	7,873 83	- -	1[illegible],479 06	- -	do.	Baltimore	do. do.	
Incompetent Chickasaws - - -	Kentucky -	5	150,000 00	369,230 44	7,500 00	19,773 83	1[illegible],375 00	384,875 12	Semi-annually	Louisville, Ky.	Bank of Kentucky, Louisville	
Chickasaw orphans - - - -	Arkansas -	5	115,000 00	115,000 00	5,750 00	5,750 00	1[illegible],000 00	115,000 00	do.	New York	Bank of America, New York	Treaty, May, 1834.
Shawnees - - - - -	Maryland -	6	29,341 50	- -	1,760 49	- -	[illegible],912 40	- -	Quarterly	Baltimore	do. do.	Treaty, August, 1831.*
Shawnees - - - - -	Kentucky -	5	1,000 00	30,341 50	50 00	1,810 49	980 00	34,892 40	Semi-annually	New York	do. do.	
Senecas - - - - -	Kentucky -	5	5,000 00	5,000 00	250 00	250 00	[illegible],900 00	4,900 00	do.	do.	do. do.	Treaty, February, 1831.*
Senecas and Shawnees - - -	Kentucky -	5	6,000 00	- -	300 00	- -	[illegible],880 00	- -	do.	do.	do. do.	Treaty, July, 1831.*
Senecas and Shawnees - - -	Missouri -	5½	7,000 00	13,000 00	385 00	685 00	[illegible],121 87	13,001 87	do.	do.	do. do.	
Kanzas - - - - - -	Missouri -	5½	18,000 00	18,000 00	990 00	990 00	[illegible],000 00	18,000 00	do.	do.	do. do.	Treaty, June, 1825.
Creek orphans - - - -	Alabama -	[illegible]	82,000 00	- -	4,100 00	- -	[illegible],000 00	- -	do.	do.	do. do.	Treaty, March, 1832.
Creek orphans - - - -	Missouri -	5½	28,000 00	110,000 00	1,540 00	5,640 00	[illegible],487 48	110,487 48	do.	do.	do. do.	
Menomonies - - - - -	Kentucky -	[illegible]	77,000 00	77,000 00	3,850 00	3,850 00	[illegible],460 00	75,460 00	do.	do.	do. do.	Treaty, September, 1836.
Chippewas and Ottowas - - -	Kentucky -	5	77,000 00	- -	3,850 00	- -	[illegible],460 00	- -	do.	do.	do. do.	Treaty, March, 1836.
Chippewas and Ottowas - - -	Michigan -	6	3,000 00	80,000 00	180 00	4,030 00	[illegible],000 00	78,460 00	do.	do.	do. do.	Treaty, March, 1836.
				1,776,321 76		92,722 92		1,823,830 96				

NOTE.—The interest, as it is collected through the agency of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is deposited in the Bank of America, New York, (except the interest on $150,000, Kentucky, noted in the appropriate column,) to the credit of the disbursing agent for the Indian Department, at the seat of Government; and when it is wanted, it is drawn out by him, on the requisition of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The disbursing agent's checks to draw it out, must, under an arrangement with the banks) be countersigned by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and by the Secretary of War.

* See the treaties and the law relating to the investing the amount of 5 per cent. on net sales of their lands. Law June 14, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *December* 1, 1838.

No. 14.

TEMPORARY SUBSISTENCE FOR INDIGENT WESTERN INDIANS.

War Department, *July* 27, 1838.

Extract from the act of Congress, approved 7th July, 1838, *entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year* 1838."

"For affording temporary subsistence to such Indians west of the Mississippi, who, by reason of their recent emigration, or the Territorial arrangements incident to the policy of setting apart a portion of the public domain west of the Mississippi, for the residence of all the tribes residing east of that river, as are unable to subsist themselves, and for the expenses attending the distribution of the same, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby directed to carry into effect the above clause of the act of 7th July, 1838. He will prescribe rules, regulations, and restrictions for its execution, and make all necessary arrangements at the earliest practicable moment.

J. R. POINSETT, *Secretary of War.*

Regulations for carrying into effect the clause in the act of 7th July, 1838, *referred to in the foregoing order of the Secretary of War, appropriating* $150,000, *for affording temporary subsistence to Indians west of the Mississippi river.*

1. Indians, to be entitled to the benefits of this appropriation, must be distinguished by the following characteristics: 1st. They must be unable to subsist themselves, and not be receiving subsistence under treaty stipulations. 2d. Such inability must be the consequence of their recent emigration, or of the Territorial arrangements incident to the policy of setting apart a portion of the public domain, west of the Mississippi river, for the residence of all the tribes residing east of it.

2. Indians unable to subsist themselves by reason of their recent emigration are such as arrived in their new country at such a season of the year that they could not, with ordinary diligence, make a crop for use before the expiration of the year, for which they were entitled to subsistence as emigrants, according to treaty stipulations, or who were prevented by some other sufficient cause from so doing.

3. Indians unable to subsist themselves by reason of Territorial arrangements are such as have emigrated from the east of the Mississippi, located in their new country, and subsequently changed, or may hereafter change, their location in accordance with the policy of the United States; and indigenous Indians, who have relinquished, or shall, at any time during the execution of this act, relinquish, portions of their territory to the United States, and remove therefrom.

4. Some Indians of the first description will probably be found among the Creeks, Seminoles, and Pottawatomies of Indiana; some of the second among the Pottawatomies, &c. of Chicago; and some of the third among the Osages; and the benefits of the appropriation will not be extended to Indians of other tribes, without instructions from this department. The Chickasaws, having received the entire net proceeds of their lands and reserves, will not, any time, participate in the fund created by this act.

5. The superintendence and direction of all operations for affording temporary subsistence, from this appropriation, to Indians west of the Mississippi river, within the superintendency of the Western Territory, is hereby committed to the principal disbursing agent of the Department of Indian Affairs at Little Rock; and within the superintendency of St. Louis, to the principal disbursing agent of the same department at St. Louis.

6. The principal disbursing agents will direct the proceedings of the enrolling agents, appoint as many issuing agents as may be necessary, and give them the requisite instructions, and employ such other agents or assistants as may be wanted.

7. The compensation of the issuing agents will not exceed $5 per day and necessary actual travelling expenses; nor that of any other agents or assistants who may be employed under the authority of the preceding paragraph, $3 per day and necessary actual travelling expenses. Superintendents, Indian agents, sub-agents, and the principal disbursing agents will be entitled to travelling expenses.

8. Each principal agent shall transmit, monthly, to the Office of Indian Affairs, a list of all officers, agents, and servants, appointed or employed in pursuance of paragraph 6, in which shall be stated the date of appointment, the compensation, duties, locations, and period of service of each, and the tribe or tribes of Indians for which each is employed.

9. The duties of enrolling agents shall be performed by the Indian agents and sub-agents for the respective tribes.

10. Each enrolling agent shall inquire into the condition and circumstances of the Indians under his charge, as Indian agent or sub-agent, to ascertain which of them are entitled to the benefits of this appropriation.

11. He shall make out a roll of all such Indians, with this caption: "A roll of (Creek, Seminole, &c., as the case may be) Indians, who are entitled to the benefits of the appropriation of $150,000 for the temporary subsistence of Indians west of the Mississippi river, per act of 7th of July, 1838." This roll will exhibit the name of the head of each family, and the number of persons therein; the number of Indians of fourteen years of age and under, and over fourteen; the number of slaves of fourteen years and under, and over fourteen; and the date of enrolment; and the enrolling agent shall certify that it contains a true statement of all the Indians under his charge entitled to the benefits of this appropriation.

12. Each roll shall be revised monthly, and all changes by diminution from any cause shall be noted thereon; the names of such as shall be dropped, together with the date, shall be given; and all additions shall be entered as enrolments.

13. A duplicate of each roll, embracing all additions or diminutions, shall be forwarded monthly to the principal disbursing agent of the proper superintendency, and he shall, forthwith, forward to this office a consolidated roll, prepared in the manner indicated for the separate rolls, and certified to be correct and true.

14. Each principal disbursing agent will fix the number and location of the issuing stands within his jurisdiction, and will therein consult economy, so far as is consistent with the convenience and proper supply of the Indians.

15. The rations will be obtained by the principal disbursing agents upon contracts, based upon previous advertisements; the provisions will be delivered to the Indians by the contractors at the issuing stands, and be paid

for monthly or quarterly. The ration will be that fixed by paragraph 39 of Revised Regulations No. 5, concerning the emigration of Indians.

16. Issues will be made for short periods, to be fixed by the principal disbursing agents; in doing which, regard will be had to the compact or dispersed situation of the Indians, but in no case will an issue be made for more than one month at a time.

17. Each issuing agent shall be furnished by the proper enrolling agent with a duplicate roll of the Indians to whom rations are to be delivered; and, in case more than one stand shall be provided for issues under the same roll, the stand at which each individual is to receive his rations shall be designated on the roll. All Indians and slaves enrolled, over fourteen years of age, shall be entitled to one full ration; and all Indians and slaves of fourteen and under, to one-half ration.

18. Provision checks will be drawn, from time to time, by the enrolling agents, on the contractor, for the number of rations required for each tribe, stating the number of Indians and slaves over fourteen years of age, and the number of fourteen years and under, the number of days to be issued for, and the number of full rations and half rations. The issuing agent shall attend to the issue in person, and see that the rations are delivered by the contractors to the Indians designated on the roll, and shall certify on the provision check that the number of rations and half rations were so delivered.

19. The provision checks shall be abstracted quarterly by the principal agents, and these abstracts shall accompany their quarterly accounts of disbursements under this appropriation.

20. All money and provisions will be accounted for, and with the same vouchers as is provided in the Revised Regulations No. 5, concerning the emigration of Indians, which will be considered as forming a part of these regulations, so far as the objects are analagous, except so far as they are herein modified.

21. The superintendents of Indian affairs, within their respective superintendencies, will co-operate with the principal disbursing agents, so far as may be necessary, in carrying these regulations into effect; they will require the Indian agents and sub-agents to perform such duties as may be indicated by the principal disbursing agents, as is herein provided, and will exercise a general supervision of the business.

22. The superintendents, Indian agents, sub-agents, and principal disbursing agents, will consider it their especial duty to detect, prevent, and report all abuses or frauds which may be practised or attempted in the execution of these regulations, and will, from time to time, make such suggestions in relation to the expenditure of this appropriation as they may deem useful.

23. It having been the intention of Congress, in making this appropriation, to afford substantial relief to the suffering among the Indians, all persons in any way connected with its disbursement will be expected to exert themselves to give full effect to this benevolent design. They will avoid extravagance and waste, exercise a vigilant and judicious economy, and be careful to husband the money, and the provisions purchased with it, so that the real wants of the most deserving Indians may be relieved for the longest possible period.

C. A. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, July 28, 1838.

No. 15.

Statement showing the number of Indian schools, their location, and the number of teachers and pupils. This embraces all, from which reports have been received, with which the Government has any connexion, either by contributing to their support from annuities for education, or from the civilization fund.

I.—Acting superintendency of Michigan.

Names of principals.	Tribes instructed.	Number of teachers.	Number of scholars.			Denomination.	Locality of schools.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		
Reverend L. Slater	Ottowas	4	16	14	30	Baptist church	Barry county, Michigan.
Reverend A. Bingham	Chippewas	5	–	–	41	Baptist church	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
Mr. J. Chub	Chippewas	1	–	–	14	Methodist Episcopal church	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
Reverend J. Chandler	Chippewas	2	12	15	27	Methodist Episcopal church	Kewywenon, Michigan.
Mrs. M. A. Fisher	Chippewas	1	18	19	37	Catholic church	Point St. Ignace, Michigan.
		13	–	–	149		

No. 15—Continued.

II.—Superintendency of Wisconsin.

Names of principals.	Tribes instructed.	Number of teachers.	Number of scholars. Males.	Number of scholars. Females.	Number of scholars. Total.	Denomination.	Locality of schools.
Reverend D. Lowry	Winnebagoes	3	22	14	36	The Government	Near Prairie du Chien.
Rev. Bishop F. Résé	Menomonies	-	20	21	41	Catholic church	Little Chute of Fox river.
Rev. Solomon Davis	Oneidas, (Christian party)	-	-	-	26	Episcopal Missionary Society	Duck creek, near Green Bay.
Rev. David Pae	Oneidas, (Orchard party)	-	-	-	25	Methodist Episcopal church	Do. do. do.
Rev. D. E. Brown	Various tribes	-	2	9	11	Episcopal Missionary society	Green Bay.
	Brothertons	2	-	-	30	- - - -	Lake Winnebago.
Rev. C. Marsh	Stockbridges	-	-	-	80	- - - -	Lake Winnebago.
Rev. S. Hall	Chippewas	4	-	-	15	Am. Bd. Com. Foreign Missions	Lapointe, Lake Superior.
Rev. T. S. Williamson	Sioux	3	-	-	85	Do. do. do.	Lac-qui-parle.
Rev. J. D. Stephens	Sioux	3	-	-	25	Do. do. do.	Lake Harriet.
Rev. F. L. Denton	Sioux	2	-	-	19	Swiss Foreign Board	Lake Pepin.
Rev. D. Gavin	Sioux	1	-	-	8	Do. do.	Wabishaw's village.
Rev. T. W. Pope	Sioux	2	-	-	30	Methodist Episcopal church	Little Crow's village.
					431		

No. 15—Continued.

III.—Superintendency of St. Louis.

Tribes.	By whom established.	Where established.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Remarks.
Peorias -	Methodist Conference	North bank of Osage river	2	12	
Ottawas -	Baptist Board Foreign Missions - -	North bank of Osage river	2	-	Suspended.
Pottawatomies	Baptist Missionary Convention - -	Pottawatomie creek -	2		
Kickapoos -	Methodist Epis. Church	Kickapoo town - -	1	15	
Shawnees -	Methodist Society -	West of Mississippi -	1	32	
Delawares -	Methodist Society -	West of Mississippi -	1	15	
			9	74	

IV.—Choctaw Academy.

Tribes	Pupils.
Choctaws - - - - - - - - - - -	60
Pottawatomies - - - - - - - - - -	21
Quapaws - - - - - - - - - - -	2
Miamies - - - - - - - - - - -	3
Seminoles - - - - - - - - - - -	6
Creeks - - - - - - - - - - -	7
Winnebagoes - - - - - - - - - -	9
Cherokees - - - - - - - - - - -	14
Chickasaws - - - - - - - - - - -	18
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies - - - - - - -	11
Total - - -	151

No. 15—Continued.

V.—Acting Superintendency of the Western Territory.

Names of Teachers.	Locations.	Number of scholars. Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
Moses Perry - -	Shawneetown, Choc. nation	–	–	15	
A. Allen - -	Fouch Maline, do.	–	–	27	
T. McKinney (native)	Sugar Loaf, do.	–	–	23	
Wm. Wilson -	Agency, do.	18	18	36	
R. D. Potts - -	Pushamataha district, do.	26	9	35	
J. T. W. Lewis -	Clear creek, do.	–	–	16	
C. G. Hatch - -	Pushamataha district, do.	17	10	27	
E. Hotchkiss -	Good water, do.	–	–	48	
H. G. Rind - -	Rattle Snake Springs, do.	–	–	–	Number of pupils not reported.
				227	
	Missionary Schools, Choctaw Nation.				
Miss E. Clough -	Lukfata - - -	27	14	41	
Mrs. Wood - -	Baktukla - - -	15	12	27	
A. D. Jones - -	Eagletown - - -	–	–	20	
J. W. P. McKenzie -	Shawneetown - -	–	15	15	Number of male pupils not reported.
Miss Burnham -	– – – – –	11	9	20	
				123	
	Missionary Schools, Cherokee Nation.				
C. Washburn -	Dwight - - -	57	56	113	
Doctor Palmer -	Fairfield - - -	–	–	20	
Mr. Newton -	Park Hill - - -	–	–	25	
				158	

No. 16.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

The Indians, generally, in the northwest, have got through the year with less abatement of the comfort belonging to their condition, than for several previous years. No epidemic disease has supervened, and the season has been favorable for raising corn and such garden stuffs as they rely on in part for subsistence. Some damage has been sustained in a few instances, on the alluvial lands, from contiguous hydraulic works, from the premature intrusion of settlers on the recent concessions; but a friendly disposition has generally been kept up on both sides, and the only difficulty which has occurred, of a serious nature, is not attributable to either cause; nor has any loss been sustained from the overflowing of streams which injured the corn crop so much in 1837. I shall proceed to offer some distinctive remarks on the several tribes.

Wyandots.

The fractional band of Wyandots on the Huron river, have cultivated corn and other products sufficient, it is believed, for their subsistence. They possess cattle and horses, and cut and cure hay for their support. This band numbers about seventy souls, who live on a few sections of land secured them on the tenure of their perpetuity. They subsist almost wholly by agriculture and grazing, and may be regarded as semi-civilized. They are connected with and receive part of the annuities paid to the Wyandots of Upper Sandusky. They are also closely connected with the Wyandots located in the vicinity of Amlemburg, Upper Canada.

Black River and Swan Creek Chippewas.

Very little change is visible in these bands, and that little is adverse to their improvement. Their population has been somewhat reduced, and does not exceed 360; of which number, 120 are men, 143 women, and 97 youths and infants. A few individuals are understood to have joined the Weslyan mission near Port Samia, Upper Canada. A couple of heads of families have purchased lands from the United States Land Office, and settled on the upper part of Black river. The body of both bands, however, are intemperate and idle, cultivating but little, and maintaining a bare existence. They still dwell on the reserves they ceded in 1836; and, without a change of habits or location, are destined to a speedy extermination.

Saginaws.

This isolated tribe has lived down to the present time with all the essential traits common to the darkest period of their history. They are heady, bad tempered, fond of drink, and savage when under its influence. Yet they are a people of strong mental traits, of independent and generous feelings, and warmly attached to their ancient modes of living and superstitions. They speak a well characterized dialect of the Chippewa language, holding nearly the same relation to the great Algic family of the north, that the Seminoles do to the Creeks of the south. Their country appears to

have been a place of refuge to the other tribes. They succeeded to the possessions of the Sauks, who were driven from the banks of the Saginaw about the close of the 16th, or beginning of the 17th century. They have been observed for at least two or three centuries certainly to have had a ruling chief, who exercised more of the powers of a dictator than is usual with the other tribes. They are known to have indulged their predatory and warlike propensities, by participating in the scenes of attack and plunder which marked the early settlements of Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky.

The country occupied by the Saginaws is fertile, densely wooded, and abounds in streams affording valuable water power. It is still but sparsely settled, but in proportion as the lands are taken up, the natural means of subsistence of the Indians must diminish, although it is stated that portions of the public lands west and north of the Tittabawassa will afford a theatre for hunting for many years. The recent ratification by the Senate of the treaty of January 14, 1837, with this tribe, extinguishes their title to all their possessions in Michigan, saving the right to live for five years on two of the ceded reservations on Saginaw bay. In 1837 this tribe lost 354 persons by the small pox; of whom 106 were men, 107 women, and 141 children. Their present population, by a census just completed, is 993; 221 of whom are males, 298 females, and 474 youths and infants. In 1837 their corn fields were either damaged or wholly destroyed by high water in the Saginaw and its tributaries. The present year they have raised, collectively, 760 bushels of corn, besides potatoes and vegetables. Two traders purchased of them within the year, 40 bears, 65 deer, 35 otters, 33 pounds beaver, 570 muskrats, 140 minks, 55 fishers, 40 foxes, 17 elk, 4 moose, 890 racoons, and 19 cats. How many they sold to others is not known.

The department maintains for them a sub-agent, an interpreter, a blacksmith and assistant, and one principal and several subordinate farmers. They appear to have been overlooked by philanthropists, having, up to this date, neither schools nor teachers of any description.

Ottowas and Chippewas of the Upper Lakes.

These tribes occupy the entire peninsula of Michigan, north of Grand and west of Thunder Bay river, together with that part of Upper Michigan incorporated by the act of admission, which lies between Point Detour, at the mouth of St. Mary's and Tohisseebing, or Chocolate river, of Lake Superior. The large area included within these boundaries, was ceded by the treaty of March 28, 1836. No accurate map of the country is extant, and the surveys thus far executed do not extend beyond about 110 miles north of Grand river. The original estimate made at the time of purchase, was 15,000,000 of acres, nine of which were computed to lie within the lower peninsula. Much of this land is deemed to be of the first quality. Other sections embrace valuable pineries, with ample water power. It comprehends many rivers of the first class, together with numerous bays, harbors, islands, and fishing grounds, indispensable to the future growth and commercial prosperity of the State. For the geographical outlines of this cession, embracing also the boundaries of this superintendency, I beg leave to refer the department to a sketch transmitted with my last annual report. The present numerical strength of these tribes is 4,872, showing an increase

of 311, or about six and a half per cent. within the last year. The census, indicated by the pay rolls, exhibits the excess common to aboriginal tribes, of females over males, and the usual deficiency in the ratio of children to adults. The geographical distribution of this population is as follows: On Lake Superior, east of Chocolate river, 215; Straits of St. Mary's, 198; islands of Lake Huron, 208; Straits of Michilimackinac, 223; north shore of Lake Michigan, 81; Green Bay, north of Menomonie river, 425; Thunder Bay, 60; Cheboigan, 121; Little Traverse Bay of Lake Michigan, 1,043; Grand Traverse Bay, 476; east coast of Lake Michigan, between Grand Traverse and Manistee, 211; Grand River Valley and its adjunct bands, 1,197; islands of Lake Michigan, 113.

Instructions were issued to the various sub-officers and persons in the employ of this superintendency, to ascertain the precise amount of agricultural products raised by the Indians; the amount of fish taken and barrelled; and the amount and description of furs and peltries taken and sold; also the number of births and deaths, indicating the deaths by casualty, so as to determine the amount of public crime, together with data for determining the state of longevity and the average duration of life; the average number of souls to a family, and of children by one wife. But the returns are too imperfect to attempt any generalization from them. The sub-reports will indicate such facts as have been collected. It is believed that the leisure time of the officers and others could not be better employed than in the acquisition of facts of this nature. It is to be remarked, that the above indicated increase of population includes the correction of some inaccuracies in the counts of the previous year, owing to the inattention of some of the chiefs in bringing out all their people, and the ratio is, therefore, somewhat beyond the actual increase. One instance is known where a chief has had fourteen children by one wife, three of whom are still infants or children, and four have died after reaching maturity. This individual has been, most of his life, a temperate and industrious man, and has, consequently, enjoyed more of the comforts of life, and more ample means of subsistence than is usual with his people. There are many persons living among the Ottowas and Chippewas who are beyond seventy. There are still some individuals near this place who were youths or infants at the period of the massacre at Fort Mackinac, in 1763, and remember the transfer of the British post to this island. The general improvement of these tribes is marked by their dress and manners. They have, years since, abandoned the war and begging dance, and given up the use of the Indian drum and rattle. It is only among the more remote northwestern bands of them that these customs still exist, and the ceremonies of the *meta*, or medicine dance, are wholly confined to that quarter. A limited number of both tribes can read and write, and a few profess Christianity; and there are strong inducements to the teachers to persevere in their benevolent labors. Some of the Indians have died examples of piety, and a considerable number are strictly temperate, leading orderly and consistent lives, and making a proper use of their annuities.

Ojibwas of Lake Superior.

This tribe constitutes the body of the nation, elsewhere in our treaties with the aborigines called "Chippewas." They occupy the entire shores of this lake, comprising as it does parts of the State of Michigan, the Territory of Wisconsin, and the province of Upper Canada. They extend to and beyond the sources of the Mississippi, and under the sub-denominations of Kinistenos, or

Crees, and Muskigoes, or *Gens de Terres*, to the banks of the Mississippi of Hudson's Bay. They occupy the southern shores of Lake Superior, between Chocolate and Montreal rivers, extending south and west to the legal boundaries of Wisconsin Territory. The extent of the lake coast thus possessed by them is computed by the fur traders at 320 miles. As we have neither accurate maps nor surveys of any description of this part of the country, estimates of the quantity of land held by them must be vague. So far as comprehended within the bounds of Michigan, it may be put at twenty millions of acres. It is but eighteen years (in 1820) since the United States Government first sent an agent to explore this portion of its territory, and it is still too imperfectly known to justify anything like a complete description of its soil and resources. Travellers have descried, from the lake, its imposing mountains, some of which have a volcanic aspect, and have gazed with admiration on its varied coast scenery, but its interior has never been subjected to geographical scrutiny. (From what is actually known, it may be regarded as destined to be considered, hereafter, as one of the principal mining districts in North America.) (The indications of copper, iron, lead, and even of the precious metals, are decidedly favorable.) There are also detached valleys of rich soil, which are connected by contiguous hard-wood forests and openings on the south and west borders of the tract. Other portions abound in spar pine and timber suitable for lumber. The streams, descending from the table lands, flow with a velocity which creates an abundant water power, until within a few miles of the lake, when they become tranquil, and of sufficient depth for the anchorage of vessels. The coast affords several capacious bays, harbors, and anchorage grounds, and the lake abounds in several species of valuable fish, which admit of being cured and barrelled for market; a branch of commerce which is already beginning to attract some attention, and, together with its lumbering and other resources, cannot but be appreciated the moment the lake is thrown open to the entrance of shipping from below, by the construction of an adequate canal round St. Marys falls.

The department first placed an agency among these bands in 1822, and occupied the country the same year with a detachment of troops, who have continued, with the usual changes, to garrison the pass at St. Marys up to this date. The intercourse with the Indians has been managed with a view to impress them with the justice and benevolent regard of our Government for their race, and its ability to protect both them and its own citizens who are permitted to trade among them, and the hope is indulged that these efforts have not been wholly without a favorable effect. Still, it is not to be concealed that their predilections are in favor of the British Government, under whose jurisdiction they have lived—with little, and certainly feeble efforts to assert our own—since the fall of the French power in this quarter, in 1763.

Chippewas and Kinistenos of Grand Portage and Isle Royal.

The act of Congress, defining the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin, establishes a line from the mouth of Montreal river "direct across Lake Superior to where the territorial line of the United States last touches said lake, northwest," which, it is believed, will throw the whole of Isle Royal, of Lake Superior, into the State of Michigan, together with other islands and fisheries lying south and east of Keministigusia, or old Grand Portage. The number of Indians occupying these islands, their means of subsistence, and the condition of the trade, whether carried on exclusively

by American citizens, in conformity to law, or by foreigners, in violation of it, constitute topics of pertinent inquiry, and I should deem a visit to the region in question expedient, as early as it may be found practicable.

Menomonies of Michigan.

The number of this tribe located north of the State boundary, through the Menomonie river of Green Bay, cannot be precisely stated, and therefore the department is referred to the estimate heretofore submitted. They are understood to be much mixed with the contiguous Chippewa bands at that point, and speak a dialect of this leading language of the north. This dialect is marked with peculiar inflections of its verbs and other parts of speech, and has more that is peculiar in its accent than other derivatives from the fruitful Algic stock. It has been stated that the Menomonies have engrafted the Chippawa upon an original language of their own, but if so, its radical forms have been unsuccessfully sought by philologists, nor does it seem probable that one barbarous tribe should have so completely adopted the language of another radically different and thrown away its own.

Ottowas of Maumee, in Ohio.

It has not been practicable to visit these Indians during the year, nor am I aware of the actual number who have lingered behind their brethren now on the Osage river, west of Missouri. From information received recently, from the agent who conducted a delegation of the Ottowas and Chippewas of the upper lakes to view that region the past summer, I am assured that the location of the Ohio Ottowas is every way favorable to their growth and improvement.

Pottawatomies and Ottowas of Southern Michigan.

These Indians are disposed at various points on the public lands, where the advantage of hunting, and making sugar from the maple in the proper seasons, entices them. In these situations, the act of Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes is inapplicable to them; they traffic in ardent spirits without restraint, and itinerate through the settlements, the objects of both commisseration and cupidity. What number the emigrating officers have drawn together and conducted west during the year, is not known, but my attention has been directed to the fact, that numbers of them have expatriated themselves to the Manatontin islands of Lake Huron, within the boundaries of Upper Canada. One hundred and thirty-seven persons are reported to me to have gone the present year. They have passed in canoes, taking with them such effects as usually constitute Indian household property.

Labor done for the Indians, and cattle and agricultural implements distributed.

Four blacksmiths and four assistants, one gunsmith, two carpenters and joiners, three principal and five assistant farmers, have been employed at the several stations, under various treaty stipulations for the benefit of the Indians. All applications made by them for the repair of their arms, or

utensils used in their domestic economy, have been complied with by the smiths, and new iron work issued in cases demanding it, by the agents and interpreters. Blacksmiths' stock amounting to the aggregate sum of $660, has been purchased for the shops during the year; the amount of which issued, and the amount on hand, is designated in the accompanying tables.

The farmers and their assistants have been employed in clearing, fencing, ploughing, and cultivating land at the stations assigned them, in raising and taking care of cattle and other stock for the Indians, in securing hay to winter them, fire-wood for the household, and in other necessary work. One of the assistants, being a female, has directed her efforts to teach the women some of the ordinary labors of their sex in husbandry and housekeeping. Cattle, ploughs, axes, carts, scythes, rakes, &c., have been distributed to as great an extent as it was thought they would be properly used, and the men have labored for them and with them, aiming to teach, by example and by precept. If less has been accomplished than has been desired, the hope is yet indulged that the result has been productive of considerable good. Whatever serves to withdraw an Indian's mind from the pursuits of the chase, has a direct tendency to promote his civilization. And with this view, several families who had previously learned the art of taking care of them, have been supplied with cattle, and more have been promised them should the experiment succeed. It is my impression that better effects will result from inducing the Indians to labor, than from hiring men to labor for them, and that most of the funds should be applied directly to the Indians, whether living on the reserves or not. The carpenters have been employed in erecting dwellings for the Indians, and for those laboring among them, in preparing trains, repairing buildings, and making plain joiners' work, chests, tables, and other objects appropriate for them on the reserves. Two thousand seven hundred and four feet of lumber have been furnished to, and thus applied by them, during the year, together with shingles, nails, glass, and other materials denoted in their reports. It is found that this class of mechanics will effect more good both by their work and their instructions if sent from village to village, and not left too long at one particular station. By this distribution of their labor, jealousies among bands occupying so extensive an area are also obviated.

International communication of the Northwestern Indians.

The several tribes within the region of the upper lakes have a free and ready communication with each other. Affiliated by the ties of common original language, (throwing out the Wyandots and Winnebagoes,) by long established customs, and the facilities of a wide reaching intercourse by water, they are well advised of each others affairs, and keep up a verbal correspondence by persons passing to and fro. The circle of this correspondence is irrespective of political boundaries, and extends wherever the tribes are actually located. Their sympathies and feelings are united on all general questions, and it is known to all who have investigated the subject, that these feelings in their natural state are generally adverse to the white race, to their schools and religion, to their agriculture and arts, laws and customs, and are as strongly attached to their own primitive opinions and modes of action. The politician must encounter their prejudices as well as the teacher, moral or religious, and the effort to counteract them

requires perseverance in both cases. As a question between the United States and Great Britain, the feeling is adverse to the former, and favorable to the latter.

Condition of the Indians.

The Lake Indians suffered an extraordinary loss of numbers by the late war, not so much from losses in battle (which were not perhaps great) as from camp diseases, and hunger and misery consequent upon their return to their distant homes in the north. Whole villages were depopulated, or reduced to but a few souls, and I have within the present year passed over the ancient sites of towns, populous in 1812, which are now overgrown with grass and brambles; where not a single soul dwells to repeat the tale of their sufferings. With this result, the foreign fur companies, at present existing in this quarter, are chiefly chargeable; as the agents of these powerful monopolies had the double motive of interest and inclination to stimulate them in bringing out the Indians, even from the upper waters of the Mississippi. It is stated by those who were eye witnesses, that there has been no period in their modern history, when these tribes were so reduced in numbers and in spirit, and so beggared in means, as at the close of 1814, and the spring of 1815. And it is evident from a survey of the country that their population has never reached its previous numbers. The business of the fur trade was resumed with a new impulse about this time, and the Indians were urged in the pursuit by every motive which rivalry and cupidity could originate. For about ten or twelve years, there was something like a renewal of the prior efforts in this seducing branch of trade. But unfortunately for the Indians, the animals whose furs were most valuable very rapidly diminished, and the best hunters fell behindhand in paying up their credits to the traders. A lapse of ten years more completely prostrated this trade in Michigan. The Indians had been plied freely with ardent spirits (their greatest bane) during this time, and they were as a body deteriorated in their tone and independence of mind, and left sadly in debt. Several of the tribes began to think of disposing of their surplus lands to clothe their families and pay their debts. In 1817, the various northwestern tribes commenced the sale of their hunting grounds, in a general treaty, concluded at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the lake; and between that and the present date, they have alienated their title to all their possessions in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, with a trifling exception in favor of the Wyandots and Miamis, and the large tract of the Ojibwas on Lake Superior. By the proceeds of these sales, the failure of the chase has been in a measure repaired, their families have been clothed and fed, and in many instances their debts paid. Hunting has become a minor employment, and raising corn and gardening have been more fully attended to. But it has become evident that they cannot exist prosperously in these positions, even were their annuities perpetual instead of limited, and did they as a general policy invest them not in drink and finery, but in lands for the purpose of cultivation. Every thing in the condition of the State communities, is adverse to their prosperity as *whole tribes*, and their emigration has therefore naturally forced itself upon the attention of the public, as the only practicable mode of rescuing them, and preserving them as a distinct race.

Policy.

The northern Indians are generally adverse to a removal south of the Missouri. The strong points of their objections are that the country is deficient in forests, game, and fish; that they are woodmen, and watermen, and unable to support the fatigues of field labor, in the prairies of that latitude, without a sacrifice of health. Much prejudice is felt against the entire plan, and but little true information is extant on the subject. The recent delegates have differed in their reports, and some of them have been guilty of duplicity, speaking well in one place, of the country, and its fertility, and ill of it in another. These tribes would generally prefer a location on the Upper Mississippi, for which they memorialized the President in 1836. To the Ottowas of Grand river, this question has assumed a more definite shape than it has to the other bands. Settlements press upon them at that point; they have parted with all their lands, and will probably be the first to migrate west. Judicious measures would probably meet with some success next year. The Ottowas of *L'Arbu Crocke* have fallen on the plan of laying by their annuities to purchase lands in Michigan. These people originally came from the Manitontin chain of islands in Lake Huron, Upper Canada. Some of these have returned to that point, where inducements are held out for their settlement; and should they be pressed, the majority of them would, it may be apprehended, flee thither. The Chippewas, at least those north of the straits of Mackinac, do not at present feel the inconvenience of intrusion by settlers. The country is not yet surveyed, and it will require some time before it can be brought into market. The great and governing motive with this tribe in objecting to a removal south, is, however, to be found in the fact, that they possess large tracts of territory on Lake Superior, to which there is a ready access of free communication during the open season by water. It is believed that a good effect would attend some general means for disseminating correct information among the whole number of lake tribes. They are much in the dark, not only with respect to our policy as to their removal, but do not well comprehend their political responsibility and duties to the United States, as contradistinguished from its enemies or allies. They have never recovered from the successful vituperation vented against the Americans by refugees of the character of Simon Goity, who fled during the wars of 1790 and 1812. I am of opinion that, if closely inquired into, it will be found that these tribes generally acknowledge fealty to Great Britain. Strenuous efforts have been made for a few years past, to colonize the Ottowas and Chippewas, in Upper Canada. If it be wisdom on the part of the Canadian Executive Government to effect this object, it would seem to be equally politic on the part of our own to prevent it. The question has to me a deeper aspect than the ostensible one of promoting their civilization. Perhaps a general convocation of the tribes at this island, attended by some of the officers of this Government, would be expedient. At the same time that our policy and wishes were explained, their action might be procured in a general treaty of amity and faith with the United States; and this would furnish a suitable occasion for delivering in a body the annual presents, and for investing the chiefs with appropriate medals and flags. It will be found, on examination, that most of our recent treaties are mere land treaties, and are at fault in this particular.

Girty

No. 17.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF PURDY MCELVAINE.

As a part of my annual report, I beg leave (supposing it would be satisfactory to the department,) to report somewhat in *extenso* the physical geography of the Wyandot reservation, including the character and qualities of its waters, its geological and mineralogical character as far as ascertained, its products both wild and cultivated, with such other statistical statements as, in my opinion, may be interesting to the department.

This reservation is situated in 41° 15′ north latitude, and is now in extent 14 miles east and west, and 12 miles north and south. It is situated nearly in the centre of the county of Crawford, Ohio, sixty-five miles north of Columbus, (the State capital,) and fifty-five miles south of the southern shore of Lake Erie, occupying nearly a middle position between the State capital and the lake, and one of the most important and leading thoroughfares from south to north passes through it.

It is watered by the Sandusky with its numerous tributaries, which has its source in the east part of this county, and runs from its source, generally a westerly course, till it enters the Wyandot reservation, and follows along its southern border until it passes the centre, then makes an angle and runs a northerly course through the reservation, and continues that direction till it discharges itself into Lake Erie. It is also finely watered with never failing springs, gushing out from strata of limestone rock on each side of the river, the smaller tributary streams, rivulets, and ravines. The quality of the water is generally (with the exception of some mineral springs which I shall describe hereafter) limestone, and necessarily hard. Soft, or what is usually "called free-stone water," is not to be found within the limits of this reservation, nor indeed in any of the adjacent territory.

There are several sulphur springs, and others of a strong chalybeate quality; one of the former I will here briefly describe. It is about 2½ miles below this, (north,) situated within a few rods of the river, occupying an area of half an acre on a rich alluvial bottom; the quantity of water issuing therefrom, I should judge to be about two barrels per minute. Its waters are supposed by competent judges to be the strongest sulphur of any spring in the northwest part of the State, except the Delaware springs.

As no regular analysis of the qualities of the water has, as yet, been attempted, I can only say from the best lights I can command, that it will yield proportions of carbonate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, but the greatest proportion will be found to be pure sulphur. There is a constant bubbling or escaping of sulphurated hydrogen gas.

Remote from the streams, it is not a little remarkable that in digging for water, especially on what is usually termed the *prairies*, pure fresh limestone water is often found at the depth of from 12 to 15 feet, and in digging a few rods distant about the same depth, water of entirely a different quality is produced, and, in many instances, unfit for use. The rocks and stones are limestone, sandstone, granite, iron-stone, and sometimes quartz. The latter, however, is generally to be found in small pieces in isolated collections on the high ridges, and are generally round and smooth, rendered so by attrition. There are two classes of limestone, one called the *white lime*, and the other the *blue;* the former, when quarried, is usually in square blocks, from 4 to 6 or 8 inches in thickness, and very well adapted to building. It is of a light

grayish color, and, before exposed to the sun, is quite soft, and easily dressed by the mason. The latter (the blue limesone) is generally to be found in the beds of the streams in alternate strata of a thin scaly slate; it is generally from 1 to 2 inches in thickness, and, when quarried, can be raised in large slabs of an uniform thickness, and quite smooth. It is a much harder kind of rock than the white lime; when broken, the edges have almost a deep indigo blue color. It is said by those who have tried the experiment, that it makes a stronger and better lime than the white limestone, but it resists the action of fire with a greater degree of tenacity than the former, consequently more tedious and difficult to burn. In short, the reservation is abundantly supplied with stone for all purposes.

The reservation is divided into nearly two equal parts of *prairie* and wood land. The former is generally undulating and beautifully interspersed with groves of fine timber, such as white, black, and red oak, hickory, walnut, elm, and sugar trees. In some of these islands are most splendid lands; others are of a less fertile quality, being of a clay and gravelly nature, but yield fine crops of wheat and oats. The *prairies* proper are of a black loam, rich and luxuriant, yielding a great abundance of wild grass and tame hay.

The wood lands are generally fertile, of a strong loam, based upon a tough *diluvium* clay and gravel basis. On the high ridges, the soil is of a more barren or sterile character, having but a thin coat of productive soil, the bases being the diluvium already mentioned; yet these (to appearance) barren ridges produce good crops of wheat and oats. The bottom lands are rich alluvial soil, and produce fine crops of corn.

Timber generally.

The timber is generally white, black, and red oak, hickory walnut, white walnut, sugar tree, maple, beach, poplar, white and blue ash, hackberry, red and slippery elm, gum, sycamore, buck eye, linwood, wild cherry, and mulberry.

Products—Fruits.

Apples, peaches, plums, cherries, wild cherries, crab apples, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, May apples, &c.

Mast.

Walnuts, white walnuts, hickory nuts, beach nuts, hazle nuts, and acorns.

Agricultural products.

Corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, and potatoes are the principal. Taking the *mast* and agricultural products in connexion, they afford an abundance of means for fattening their swine, not only for family use, but for market; pork commanding from $18 to $25 per barrel. While dwelling upon the resources of the nation, I will add a large cranberry marsh, containing about 160 acres, off which the nation realizes, annually, from 4 to 5,000 bushels of cranberries. They are commonly sold at the marsh at the rates of from fifty to seventy-five cents per pushel, and when taken any distance,

readily command from $1 to $1 25. This, also, is quite a source of revenue to the nation, besides supplying each family with a very pleasant condiment for table use, and can be easily kept the year round. This year it is apprehended that in consequence of the excessive drought the crops will be unusually light.

Agriculture among the Wyandots for this year.

Last spring presented indisputable evidence of increased industry among the Wyandots. The nation presented a scene of bustle and hurry; the public blacksmith's shop was constantly thronged with wagons, plough irons, grubbing hoes, corn hoes, and all the variety of implements of husbandry to be repaired, or new ones made.

More new fields were fenced and more corn was planted last spring than any preceding season since I have had the honor of serving the department as Indian sub-agent for the Wyandots. They are manifestly on the rise as an agricultural people. They are now compelled to abandon the precarious reliance upon the chase, as their hunting grounds are now becoming thickly settled by a white population. Unfortunately the excessive drought this season and the unusually early frosts have prevented them from reaping the reward due to industry.

A large majority of the nation appears to be happy and contented, and peace and harmony exist between them and the surrounding white population. It is, however, to be regretted, that the lower classes of the Wyandots are addicted to intemperance. Their proximity to the whites affords them easy access to places where is vended

"Firey fell-destroying drink."

In prosecutions for selling liquor to the Indians, I have always to rely upon the statute laws of this State by presentment to the grand jury, and having no contingent fund at my disposal for the purpose of conducting prosecutions, I cannot venture a suit unless there is a moral certainty of the conviction of the accused.

I encounter no difficulty in keeping liquor out of the limits of the reservation, as the chiefs at all times readily co-operate with me in its suppression.

They suffer much from the frequent thefts committed upon their property, especially their horses, by wandering vagabond whites.

No. 18.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF JOSEPH M. STREET.

The country retained by the Sacs and Foxes, after the treaty of 21st October, 1837, is in an irregular square form, of about 140 miles each way, on an average; the southern line on Missouri being shortest, and the northern line on the neutral ground being the longest. The eastern line adjoining the last cession, is the longest of the lines running north and south, being nearly straight and measuring about 150 miles. It is traversed in the whole extent by four considerable rivers, two of which

have been navigated without difficulty at spring tides, by steamboats of the middling class, and the other two by keel-boats, each a distance of from 120 to 130 miles by the steamboats, and 100 more by keels.

The Desmoines is a noble stream, passing through the Sac and Fox country, in a course from northwest to southeast, a distance of about 180 miles by land, and, it is belived, can be penetrated by steamboats, at the spring tides, to the Racoon fork, about 50 miles by land, into the Sac and Fox country. The Red Cedar is little inferior in size to the Desmoines, and apparently affords more water in the summer and fall, and has been penetrated this spring for 50 miles from the Mississippi by steamboats, and, when business may require, it is believed may be navigated 40 or 50 miles higher. The Iowa, no doubt, can be ascended by keel-boats a distance of 30 or 40 miles into the Indian country. The Skunk, running nearly through the centre of the Sac and Fox country, though navigable for keels through a great part of its course, is obstructed by a milldam near its mouth, within the country owned by the United States. The Skunk runs in a parallel course to the Desmoines, at a mean distance of about 30 miles; the Iowa about 45 to 50 miles from the Skunk; and the Red Cedar about 25 to 30 from the Iowa; all entering the Sac and Fox country from the northwest, through the neutral ground, and running out to the southeast into the country ceded to the United States by the treaties of 1824, 1832, 1836, and 1837.

The country retained by the Sacs and Foxes, it will be seen, is traversed by three considerable rivers, running parallel to each other through its whole extent, into which numerous tributaries pour their waters, cutting up the whole extent of country into convenient sections of prairie and woodland; the prairies occupying, generally, the plains between the streams, and the woods bordering all the large streams for several miles, and skirting the smaller from a half to two miles on each side; thus cutting the whole country up into prairies and woodlands, conveniently intermingled for the purpose of settlement and facile cultivation. This is the description of country, as far into it as my knowledge extends, and is variegated by woods and prairie in beautiful undulations of hill and dale. The soil on the Skunk and the Desmoines and intervening country, is universally of a rich, black, deep mould, in the dividing prairies distant from either river, inclined, from their flat, tabular situation, to retain standing water in the spring, and after hasty hard rains, or spells of wet weather. The lands on the Iowa and Red Cedar are more broken and diversified, though principally consisting of a rich, black soil, intermingled with sand. The prairies are larger, and the quantity of timber smaller; nor is the growth of timber as vigorous, tall, and thrifty as that on the Desmoines. Groves of timber appear in isolated spots on small streams that run into open prairie, and are not as universally continuous on the margins of all the streams as that on the Skunk and Desmoines. The whole of the country on the Iowa and Red Cedar is watered by living streams and fine springs of water. The Desmoines country, on the other hand, has few living streams and seldom a spring, after leaving the banks of the Desmoines; yet, wherever wells have been dug, good water is obtained, from 12 to 35 feet. Near the neutral ground, on the Iowa and Skunk, I am told the prairies become larger, and the groves, consequently, less. On the Desmoines, near the Racoon fork, there is a much larger portion of timber. The soil is near the same. These last facts are stated from information of Indians and whites

who have been into the country to those points. From my own observation of what I have seen, and the best accounts I have of the remainder, the Sacs and Foxes have a country, for fertility of soil, water, timber, and prairie, inferior to no portion of country of similar extent on this continent. This whole tract of country abounds in apparently large and extensive beds of stone coal, which is pronounced of excellent quality by blacksmiths who have tried it on the Desmoines.

You will perceive a great difference in the number of Indians reported by me last year and this year; this principally arises from my more intimate acquaintance with them since my former report, and from the frequent visits I have made to their towns during the spring, summer, and fall of the present year, in the discharge of duties required of me by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Last year they were reported at 6,400 souls. On a particular inquiry and my own observation at their several villages, I would state them at 4,546 souls, as follows, to wit:

Ap-pe-nooses band, Sacs, on the Desmoines	1,300	
Ke-o-kuck band	800	
		2,100
Wa-pel-law band, Foxes		400
On the Desmoines		2,500
Part of Wa-pel-law's band, on Skunk river		380
Pow-a-shicks band of Foxes, on the Iowa		1,666
Total		4,546

Making of Sacs two thousand one hundred, and of Foxes two thousand four hundred and forty-six; in all, Sacs and Foxes, four thousand five hundred and forty-six. Twenty-five hundred are on the Desmoines, and two thousand and forty-six on the Iowa and Skunk rivers.

It would be difficult to say how these Indians are employed, whether in the chase or in farming. Since their return from Washington last November, the whole of the two tribes have done little else than live upon the presents of horses, &c. given them, drink whiskey, and live amongst the white settlers on their borders and in their country: for great numbers of whites are settled in the Indian country, and going in and out of it continually. Notwithstanding this, the squaws have raised great quantities of corn, beans, and pumpkins.

The Foxes have about 250 acres in cultivation, and raised about 7,500 bushels of corn.

The Sacs have about 200 acres in cultivation, and raised about 6,000 bushels corn; making about 13,500 bushels corn, besides beans and pumpkins.

The Foxes have, during the summer, hunted and killed some game to eat. The Sacs have not attempted to hunt, the country in their immediate vicinity being very destitute of all game, and at one time, in June, July, and August, I thought the whole tribe would perish for provisions before their corn would arrive at a situation to be used. This state of the nation is traceable to two causes: first, the treaty provision for $5,000 worth of provisions to be given them for two years, being (to them unexpectedly) withheld; and, second, the dispensing among the chiefs and braves of large

quantities of intoxicating drinks by the small dealers and border settlers, which latter came in shoals with accounts to the payment of annuities, the 8th instant, and have large claims to be presented to the Commissioner on the treaty stipulation of 1837, (setting apart $100,000 to pay claims.) In order to curry favor and keep up an influence with the Indians, all this year, great quantities of whiskey have been freely dispensed to the Sacs and Foxes, beyond anything that has occurred since my first acquaintance with them in 1834; and although I have, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, located their agency among them within their own country, and within an hour's ride of their principal town, I have little hope that any good can be done the Indians, unless some more efficient plan can be adopted to exclude whiskey and the white people from the Indian country.

At the late payment of annuities in their own country, there were not less than one hundred white men in attendance, and perfectly excluded the Indians from the house the money was to be paid in, (a new hewed log house, unfinished, intended for a council house,) until I several times requested them to retire, to permit the Indians to come in and receive their money. They went out, but took out all the chinking between the logs, to look in and see what was going on. After the payment, the Indians paid to these small dealers, whiskey sellers, &c. something over $12,000 in specie, and the Foxes took $3,000 to pay to claimants, they said, not there. I mention these facts to show the department the absolute necessity of an exclusion of the whites, except licensed traders, from the Sac and Fox country; and, in relation to these, I would add that the only hope I can entertain of a benefit to the Indians is in the exclusion of all white men but one trader from the Indian country, whose goods and prices should be controlled by the United States agent, or that the United States take the trade into their own hands, and exclude all traders, &c.

Under the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the building of two saw and grist mills, and the breaking and fencing of 1,439 acres of prairie land, have been let to the lowest bidder, and in the progress of completion. The ground will, from all appearances, be ready for cultivation in the spring, and the mills during the ensuing summer and fall. 640 acres of the land are on the Iowa and 799 on the Desmoines, which will put it in the power of the Sacs and Foxes to put in large crops of corn, &c., the ensuing year, upon land well broke and fenced from the inroads of stock. But, unless the whites are prevented from taking whiskey into their country, little benefit can arise to the Indians from all that has been, or now is, doing for their improvement by the United States.

A promise was made in the treaty of 21st October, 1837, for the expenditure of $2,000 per annum for five years, in support of a farm in the Sac and Fox country, and, by former treaties and appropriations, $800 per annum to aid them in farming, the purchase of agricultural instruments, domestic animals, &c. &c. Under the exclusion of whiskey and white persons not authorized to go into the Indian country, these provisions might be made of great use to the Indians if early carried into effect at a point near the Indian towns, where the several improvements in farming, getting and saving grain, hay, &c. could be closely observed by the Indians, and the raising and taking care of hogs, cattle, and horses more immediately seen in their own country.

No part of the appropriation for the purchase of domestic animals, implements of husbandry, &c., and of the $2,000 per annum for agricultural purposes, has yet been used, though $60 was appropriated before 1836, $740 in 1836, and $800 in 1837, and $2,000 in 1837; making appropriations now made to the amount of $3,600 for those purposes. If, with the appropriations to be made for this year, these sums are directed to be expended for the purposes designed, and measures taken to exclude the whites and their whiskey from the country of the Sacs and Foxes, I believe that a great improvement upon the manners and habits of the Sacs and Foxes may be made.

No. 19.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF T. A. B. BOYD.

Thirty-eight families are living at the farm, who planted there the last spring, many of whom have abandoned the chase, and evidently evince a disposition to follow agricultural pursuits for a livelihood; there is every appearance that they will be amply rewarded for their industry, as their crops look well, and so far advanced as to be out of danger, which will encourage them to renew their exertions the coming spring.

The Winnebagoes number at this time five thousand souls, men, women, and children; out of this number, one thousand eight hundred are considered warriors. One-third of the tribe occupy at present a country at or near Fort Winnebago, on the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, called the Barrebault and Rock River bands; the latter band have mostly removed west of the Mississippi. These two bands follow the chase for a support. The remaining two-thirds of the tribe live near Prairie du Chien, and at a distance of one hundred miles up the Mississippi; with the exception of eight or ten families, they all follow hunting for a living. The Winnebagoes in their present condition, from their near residence and intercourse with the white people, are a degraded, miserable set of beings, and can only be benefitted by their remote removal from the whites, of whom they procure whiskey, the origin of all their present wretchedness.

Having as yet had no opportunity of seeing Wabashaw's band all together, I am unable to say much about them; it has so happened that my duties have called me away, when they have visited my office. This band numbers at present two hundred and fifty souls, men, women, and children, out of which number seventy are considered *warriors*. They inhabit a country on the east of the Mississippi, one hundred and thirty miles from this place; they all follow the chase. From what little I have seen of this band, and can learn relative to them generally, they are well disposed and sober Indians.

On the subject of the welfare and improvement of the Winnebagoes, the only suggestions I would respectfully make towards permanently benefitting the Winnebagoes, is to give them a permanent home with assurances that they are not to be removed. I think in the course of a few years they will be disposed to remove southwest of the Missouri, or to some other point the Government may deem advisable. The country they get under the late treaty is not sufficiently extensive, is remote from the white population,

who will shortly crowd them from their present home, west of the Mississippi.

Should a course of this kind be pursued towards these people, those persons appointed to change and inspect the condition of these people would not labor in vain; and in the course of ten years or less, the Winnebagoes, in their habits and condition, would be materially changed for the better.

No. 20.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF D. P. BUSHNELL.

The number of Indians belonging to this sub-agency cannot be correctly given, until its boundaries are properly defined. There is no river answering to the "Brute river" of the regulations. If the bands of Little Lake Winnipeg, St. Croix river, and Lake Court Oreille, are included, their number will probably be about 5,000 souls. If not, about 3,000. The numbers of such bands as receive a portion of the annuity stipulated to be paid to the Chippewas this year will soon be accurately determined.

The streams emptying into Lake Superior, and the upper parts of the tributaries of the Mississippi, afford fine water privileges, and the country generally abounds in pine timber. Little is known of its mineral resources.

However destructive to the plans of the theoretical philanthropist, or to the moral view of one whose life is devoted to the propagation of the gospel, it is futile and a perversion of truth to deny that the efforts of these missionaries to improve the condition of the Indians, civil or moral, by pursuing their present plans, can ever be productive of any good. Their means are always too limited to pursue any system on an extended scale. Besides, the systems are in themselves objectionable. That portion of country owned by the Chippewas lying east of the ridge dividing the tributaries of the lakes from those of the Mississippi, is not at all adapted for cultivation, but the dense forest and numerous lakes and rivers, afford the Indian during a greater part of the year ample means of subsistence. Let the Government add to a more liberal appropriation for presents that portion of the civilization fund heretofore given to religious societies for purposes of education, to be applied to the purchase of ammunition, provisions, fishing utensils, and such other articles as they use in their present pursuits, and secure to them as far as practicable the enjoyment of the habits and mode of life to which they are so tenaciously attached, by preventing their intercourse with whites, except for certain purposes of trade, under wholesome restrictions, and it will accomplish more towards ameliorating the condition of the Indians, at a cheaper rate, than it ever will by its feeble efforts to civilize them, the worse than futility of which the experience of two centuries has sufficiently evinced. The few wretched inhabitants of the former numerous and powerful tribes in the older States exhibit a melancholy memento of the pernicious and destructive influence of civilization on the aboriginals. Take the Brothertons, who are so far civilized as to have lost sight of their primitive habits and customs entirely, and even their own language, and compare them with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, who are among those who have yet had but little intercourse with civilized people,

and entirely without the reach of intoxicating liquors, the bane of the savage. The latter will be found the most cheerful and happy, and though sectarians might pronounce it of a negative order, enjoying the highest moral character.

The half-breeds who live among the Chippewas are very numerous, and very much dissatisfied with the acquittal, on such grounds, by a United States court, of the Indian who murdered Alfred Aitken, a half-breed, near Leech Lake, in the winter of 1836–7. They feel that they are not protected by the laws, and are ripe for any desperate deed. In the event of war between this country and any other, there is no doubt but they will be our enemies. The Indians would of course go with them.

It is highly desirable that the annuity hereafter to be paid to the Chippewas should be paid between the 1st of June and last of August. Their spring hunts are not finished before the former period, and they commence about the 1st of September to gather the wild rice which is a great article of food with the interior Indians. As soon as they have finished gathering the rice, the fall hunts commence. If called together after the 1st of September, they will generally be more injured than benefitted by the sum they receive.

No. 21.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF MILES M. VINEYARD.

The country belonging to the Chippewas of this sub-agency is level, but is not generally fertile; it is covered with pine forests, and interspersed with numerous lakes in many places connected with the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The Chippewas appear to be well disposed to the Government of the United States, though a great portion of their tribe and country is within the boundary of Great Britain, and some of the headmen frequently visit the British posts near the line and receive presents to a small amount, which keep up a friendly feeling between them and the British Government. The headmen express a particular wish to visit the President of the United States. They have but little knowledge as yet of the strength of the Government. They frequently have difficulties with the Sioux Indians, and a great portion of their time is taken up in attacking and defending themselves from the attacks of the Sioux. A great portion of their country is believed to be a valuable copper country, as numerous specimens of virgin copper and copper ore have been produced by them. I have procured a few during the summer, of the finest quality, which were found not more than 100 miles from St. Peters, or Fort Snelling. The headmen of the Mississippi offered to show me three places where they procured the specimens, where they stated and assured me large quantities could be procured. I was prevented visiting the places at the time. * * * *

No mechanics, farmers, or teachers, have as yet been allowed or employed, or implements of any kind delivered to Indians. It is impossible for me as yet to give any correct statement of the number of Indians under my charge, as they are scattered over an immense tract of country, covered with swamps and lakes; and it will require some time for me to visit the different bands

and ascertain their number. They are all people of the chase, or live by fishing and gathering wild rice from the lakes, as but very few derive any portion of their subsistence from agricultural pursuits.

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No. 22.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF GEORGE BOYD.

The several reports from the teachers, employed among the five distinct tribes of Indians intrusted to this agency, are herewith enclosed in duplicates, as, also, the several annual reports required under the revised regulations. As these teachers, and others employed in the service of the department, shall be further informed of the demands and requirements of each, by the Government, the reports in question will be more ample, and consequently more to the satisfaction of the Government and the public generally. Before they can, however, meet the views and expectations of the department and of the nation, it will be necessary to apprize the Indians themselves, as well as their traders, (for without the co-operation of their traders nothing effectual can be accomplished,) that the Government are anxious to possess, at Washington, all and every thing that may interest the white man, as regards their dress, their habits, their manners and customs, and their language. The Indians, as well as their traders, will be duly informed of the views and wishes of the Indian Department, at their next annual payment of annuities, in respect to these matters, and I have no doubt that the next year will enable their agent here, whoever he may be, to throw into the cabinet, at Washington, a due proportion of whatever of Indian relics as may be interesting to the antiquarian and the philanthropist, belonging to the American family.

In an extended report, such as your letter of the 11th of July calls for, it becomes the duty of the agent to advert to all and every thing connected with the interest and well-being of the Indians committed to his charge, and respectfully to submit to your higher authority his own opinions as to the course hereafter to be pursued by the United States as regards these people.

The Senate of the United States, by your excellency's communication to me of the 9th ultimo, has rejected Mr. Schermerhorn's treaty of 1836. A majority of the Stockbridges and Munsees are anxious to sell the township in question, and cannot subsist without the sale of it, and are desirous to move west of the Mississippi, and south of Missouri. The remaining township is as much and more than will ever be cultivated by those opposing the sale. My opinion is that a treaty should be effected with these people without delay, and I am not without hopes that power to that effect will have been given to your excellency before the receipt of this letter, by the War Department. There are two parties in this small band of Indians; one (as they allege) governed and directed by their minister, Mr. Marsh, aided by three or four headmen, and the other by chiefs, anxious for the ratification of the treaty and to remove west of the Mississippi. The same account may be given of the Oneidas and the Brothertons. These last people have stated that a great portion of their annuity from the State of New York is ex-

pended in paying salaries to agents, who render them but little service. There should be no *State agents allowed as regards our Indians.* They should be paid State as well as United States dues to them by the regular and accredited agents of the United States, and for which they would receive no extra emolument. It gives, moreover, to the State agents a power over these Indians, which may not, at all times, be exerted, either for the benefit of the Indians or the Government. The Brothertons are an agricultural people, and, by a long intermixture with the whites, have no longer a language of their own. The same may be almost said of numbers of the Oneida and Stockbridge Indians. They are the best and most practical farmers in the country, and, as such, I should be sorry to see them removed from the Territory. On the other hand, all those who are anxious to join their brethren in the far west should be seconded and aided in every possible way by the Government, to effect this object. By such an arrrangement we shall have a population at peace among themselves and with the whites, becoming, every hour, more prosperous and happy, and, consequently, more ready and willing to defend their homes and firesides, and ours, against any foreign or domestic enemy.

In June, 1832, in the midst of the Sac war, this agency was committed to my care; and, in my orders, so far as regarded these Indians, I can say, with truth, that they were obeyed to the letter, by the several bands of the New York Indians; and that I trusted to them mainly, in the event of an invasion by the hostile bands of Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebagoes, for the protection of this settlement. It is due to them to make this public declaration in their favor, and which will, I am sure, not be lost or disregarded by the able and efficient head of the Territory of Wisconsin.

I will remark, in addition, that the Menomonies are not an agricultural people. The men think it beneath their dignity to work, and, consequently, the little produce raised by them is produced through the labor of their women and children. They are allied more or less by intermarriage, with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes, and Pottawatomies, and especially with the two last named tribes of Indians.

The several bands of New York Indians are all cultivators of the soil. They are the best farmers we have, and are daily becoming more prosperous and happy. They are in bonds of friendship and alliance, it is believed, with the Sacs and Foxes, and the Delawares, called by them their grandfathers, and situated to the far west.

No. 23.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF JOSHUA PILCHER.

The tribes originally assigned to the agent for the Upper Missouri, were the several bands of Sioux of that river, the Puncas and Cheyennes; since which time, all the Indians formerly embraced within the Mandan subagency have been assigned to him. They consist of the Mandans, Minitarees, Crows, Assineboins, Crees, Blackfeet, &c., and extend over the country west of the Mahas of the Missouri river, to the Rocky mountains; and from Arkansas river to the mouth of the Yellowstone.

It must be obvious to any one acquainted with the extent of the country and the habits of the Indians, that a general personal intercourse on the part of the agent is impracticable, and that his interviews with many of the tribes must result from casualty or accident.

The Puncas are a small band of the Maha tribe, and inhabit the country north of *L'Eau qui Coure* river, lead a wandering life, and live almost exclusively by the chase, and trade chiefly at the mouth of *L'Eau qui Coure*. They maintain friendly relations with the different bands of Sioux, and unite with them in resisting the assaults of the Pawnees of the River Platte.

The Sioux of the Upper Missouri are divided into the following bands; all speak the same language and range over the whole extent of country from the Mandan villages to the head of the rivers Platte and Arkansas: the Houkpapas, Sawons, Ogablallas, Tetons, and Yanktons. These are the five principal bands, which are subdivided into a number of smaller bands, each deriving a name, either from the chief or partisan that heads it, or from some other trivial circumstance. They all lead a wandering life, and rely on the chase for subsistence. A very extensive trade has been carried on with them for many years, and no Indians ever manifested a greater degree of friendship for the whites in general, or more respect for our Government, than the Sioux. One of the bands above alluded to (the Yanktons) receive an annuity from the Government, having been one of the bands included in the treaty of Prairie du Chien in 1830. Some efforts have been made to induce this band to adopt a system of cultivation similar to that pursued by the Pawnees, Mahas, and some other tribes of the Upper Missouri; but a total indisposition to any other labor or exertion than such as appertain to the chase, has convinced the agent that any further attempt to improve their condition in that respect will be useless, until the means of subsistence from other sources shall have so essentially failed as to *drive* them to some other pursuit.

In addition to the several bands of Sioux before alluded to, many of the *St. Peter* Sioux have wandered over the Missouri within the last five years, and may be considered, I suppose, under the agent for that region. Among them are the Yanktonas, a powerful band, not famous either for their general good conduct or their attachment to our Government. It is to these and other Indians on the St. Peters, that we are indebted for many acts of hostility committed during the late war with England, and the feeling engendered during that period will readily account for their present disposition. In the first communication I made to the department after my appointment as sub-agent in 1835, this band was referred to, as one which might give future trouble. Since then I have had occasion to refer to some depredations committed by them, and shall be glad if they are not followed by others.

The Cheyennes are a small tribe, who formerly lived on the Cheyenne river, and being in amity with the Sioux of the Missouri, ranged over and hunted in the same country, in common with the Sioux; but in consequence of jealousy and difficulties inseparable from Indians when different tribes occupy the same hunting grounds, the Cheyennes abandoned the country of the Sioux some years ago, and are now generally found on the Arkansas river, and carry on a trade with some of our citizens at a post on that river, near the crossing of the *Santa Fe road*. Their habits are, in all respects, such as those of the tribes heretofore mentioned.

The Mandans and Minitarees are a couple of small tribes living in the permanent villages on the Missouri, about 1,600 miles above St. Louis, and cultivate corn and some other vegetables, making frequent excursions into the prairies for a supply of buffalo meat and robes, in which they have frequent rencontres with other tribes, but heretofore have sustained themselves against all assaults. During the last year, however, one of these tribes (the Mandans) have been so diminished by the small pox that they will cease to exist as a nation, and will probably unite with and become dependant on the Riccaras, (formerly their neighbors,) who have taken possession of their villages, and will continue to occupy them, probably, much to the annoyance of the traders as they pass up and down the river, and of those whose establishments are located among the Sioux below. The Riccaras have long been notorious for their treachery and barbarity, and, within my own recollection, have murdered and pillaged more of our citizens than all the other tribes between the western borders of Missouri and the heads of the Columbia river. Since the earliest intercourse of the whites with the tribes on the Upper Missouri, until about eight years since, they had a village similar to that of the Mandans, about 170 miles below, and their habits, in all respects, were the same; and, though traders occasionally went among them, they committed frequent acts of hostility upon single individuals and small parties in different sections of the country; and in 1823 they committed such an outrage upon a party of our citizens as to cause the officer then in command at Council Bluffs to fit out an expedition against them, in which he was joined by a number of volunteers; and having been an actor in the scene myself, I was so unfortunate as to differ with some others, and regard the result as a total failure; believing, as I did, that a *mistaken lenity* would only tend to exasperate the offenders, and lead to future acts of hostility of a character more aggravated than those previously committed. How far I may have been correct will be shown by subsequent events. The expedition alluded to led to one of a different character shortly after. In 1825 commissioners were sent up the Missouri as high as the Yellowstone, accompanied by a competent military force, though their objects were altogether pacific. Treaties were entered into with all the tribes along the line of Missouri, as high as the Yellowstone, including the Riccaras of course. The efforts of our citizens to extend their trade into those remote regions commenced soon after, and by the application of additional means, and a more judicious organization of their business than had existed previous to that time, a very profitable and peaceable trade was opened with most of the tribes on the Missouri for a distance of more than 2,000 miles. In prosecuting their business, however, it was found that none of our operations with the Riccaras had changed their disposition, or was likely to result in any thing but increased abuses, as the extension of their business presented additional opportunities for pillage and exaction. All boats ascending the river, and parties passing over land, were laid under heavy contributions, and they were frequently beat and abused, and sometimes wantonly murdered, by wandering war parties, at a time when the tribe were gratified by having traders in their village. About the year 1831, the persons interested in the business, unwilling to submit longer to such outrages, determined to resort to the only means of punishment within their reach, and with this view withdrew the trade, and deprived them of supplies which habit had rendered almost indispensable. Thus situated, they were harrassed by their old enemies, the Siouxs of St.

Peters, until compelled to abandon their location on the Missouri and resort to the chase alone for the means of living. From that time until 1836, they continued to lead a wandering life, ranging through the country south of the Yellowstone to the head of the river Platte; down that river to the Pawnee villages; from thence across to the Arkansas; up that river to its source; and in these excursions have killed about seven and thirty of our citizens. Several of these outrages have been committed since Governor Dodge's council with them in 1835. In 1836 they crossed the country from the river Platte and joined the Mandans, or rather took possession of their villages, being the stronger party; and as the Mandans have been literally annihilated, by causes heretofore alluded to, it may be considered a position which the Riccaras will occupy in future; and, if I mistake not, much to the annoyance of those who have been so imprudent as to invite them thither and encourage their continuance.

I have deemed it advisable to enter somewhat into details respecting these Indians, not by way of recommending any measures to be taken against them at present, but merely to develop their character and habits, and in the anticipation of *complaints;* none of which, unless of a character altogether different from such as I am led to expect, should receive the shadow of attention.

The same power that *drove* them from the banks of the Missouri, has been used to induce them to return, merely for the sake of a few packs of buffalo robes, and if heavy contributions upon all expeditions passing into the country above, and the exposure of all the establishments below, should be the consequence, the persons interested must attribute it to their own imprudence and folly. The Indian trade, when judiciously conducted, is its own best protection, and, moreover, the Government has quite enough on our immediate frontier to occupy its forces, without wandering into those remote regions to protect the trade. If let alone it will protect itself.

The Assinaboins are a band of Sioux, and their number heretofore has been imperfectly known; they range over the country on the Assinaboin, a branch of North Red river, and west in the direction of the Rocky mountains, between the Missouri and Sats-katch u an rivers. Until a few years past, their intercourse has been confined to the British companies on the Assinaboin and Sats-katch u-an rivers, but, since our own traders have extended the line of establishments up the Missouri to the Great Falls, a distance of 2,500 miles, most of the Assinaboin trade has been drawn to that river, and is carried on at Fort Union, near the mouth of the Yellowstone.

The Blackfeet are a tribe of Indians very numerous, and consist of five principal or distinct bands, viz: the Blackfeet, Blood Indians, Searcies, Peagans, and *Gros Ventres*. These several bands inhabit the mountains and range over all that region of country, from the head waters of the Sats katch-u-an and Athabaska rivers, to the Arkansas and river Platte. Though they are called indiscriminately *Blackfeet*, I believe some of the bands speak different languages. They are frequently found along the foot of the mountains on the waters of the Yellowstone, and at other times on the different tributaries of the Columbia, and Colorada of the west. The aggregate number of these several bands is imperfectly known, and has been variously stated: believing my own means of information to be as likely to lead to as correct a conclusion as any other, I have heretofore estimated them at 60,000 souls, but cannot undertake to assume that as the *cor-*

rect number. Until a few years past our citizens have had no friendly intercourse with these Indians. Soon after the exploration of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, by Lewis and Clarke, many of them engaged in a system of trapping and hunting in the mountains, which has continued ever since. Some of their expeditions have been very successful, but they have uniformly encountered the hostility of the different bands of Blackfeet, and many bloody rencontres have been the consequence. About six years ago, a large trading post was erected for the Blackfeet, by some of our citizens near the falls of Missouri, 2,500 miles above St. Louis. Previous to that time most of their trade had been carried on at one of the Hudson's Bay Company posts on the Sats-katch-u-an river. The establishment on the Missouri, however, has drawn most of the trade in that direction, like that of the Assinaboins. The reasons are very obvious Their chief articles for barter are buffalo robes, an article which the British companies never purchase; which, together with the liberal prices allowed by our own traders, has drawn most of the Indians to the posts along the lines of the Missouri.

The Crees are a very numerous tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country north of the Sats-katch-u-an river, from the foot of the mountains down to the lakes, and extend over all the region north as far as Hudson's bay. A band of that tribe have been drawn over to the Missouri, and trade at Fort Union, near the mouth of the Yellowstone.

The Crows are a band of wandering Indians, inhabiting the country on the Yellowstone river; there is nothing essentially different in their character and habits from the other tribes embraced in this report. They have generally maintained a friendly understanding with all the whites that have passed through their country, and a profitable trade is carried on with them at the mouth of *Rosebud* river, a branch of the Yellowstone. No peace has ever been known to exist between them and the Blackfeet, and as they frequently roam over the same region of country, many bloody conflicts ensue between the parties.

With all the Indians embraced in this report, our citizens carry on an extensive trade, and the whole region of country alluded to is traversed with carts, wagons, and pack-horses, as circumstances require in the prosecution of their business; nor do the mountains present any obstruction to wheel carriages, in crossing to the region of the Columbia. The intercourse with that country is practicable, easy, and constantly increasing.

It will be perceived that all the Indians embraced in this report are much the same in their general character and habits of life, except the two small tribes of Mandans and Minitarees; all rely exclusively on the chase for a living, and wander over immense regions in quest of game, and in these excursions the different tribes occasionally meet and part on friendly terms, but such relations are seldom of long duration. War parties from one tribe against another are almost incessantly in motion; and, owing to the great number of whites that are now in the habit of traversing this great northwestern region for various purposes, it is a matter of no surprise when one of them falls a victim to his own wanderings, and a trait of character inseparable from wild savages.

The tribes herein mentioned, with the exception of some of the Sioux, are so remote as to render it very certain that our frontier will never be troubled by them; nor have the emigrating Indians any thing to fear, so long as they confine themselves to the limits prescribed to them. In re-

gard to the number of each tribe, I will just remark, that it is impossible to ascertain it with precision; and as the department has been lately furnished with ample estimates upon that subject, which will be found among the published reports of the last and preceding years, I will refer to those reports as data, with the single exception of the Mandans and Minitarees, each having been estimated at 15,000 souls, when 2,500 Minitarees and 1,600 Mandans was, in my opinion, the extent of their numbers.

No. 24.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF JOHN DOUGHERTY.

The several smiths employed among the tribes of my agency, and the Council Bluff and Grand Nemahaw sub agencies, have been engaged during the present year, as heretofore, in making and mending all the various kinds of articles necessary to the Indians, for hunting and farming. The farmers for these tribes have been engaged, as usual, in aiding and instructing their respective tribes in the arts of agriculture, in which, however, they improve slowly, as all savage men do in the arts of civilization. But I discover that the almost total absence of game in their country has set them to thinking more seriously on the subject than they have been in the habit of doing heretofore, and although I do not believe that the present generation can ever be brought to labor in the field like white men, I have no hesitation in stating it as my decided opinion that the Government might soon make herdsmen of all the tribes who reside along, and in, the neighborhood of the large water courses in the Missouri country, and south of it, where such fine and everlasting summer and winter range for all kinds of stock is to be found. I beg leave, most respectfully, to call your attention to this matter, and I would suggest that an attempt be made, in this way, to better the condition of these people, even should it be done at the exclusion of every other effort now being, and about to be, made for that purpose. I feel confident that this plan will be more likely to succeed than any other I have been able to think of. The country within the Council Bluff agency is prairie, interspersed with groves of timber; the prairie is undulating, of good soil, and abounds with streams of water. The principal streams that water this country are Missouri, Big Platte, Loup Fork, Elkshorn, Great and Little Nemahaw rivers. They afford some fine water privileges; the timber is found on the borders of the streams; on the large rivers the cotton tree abounds; on the other streams are found the oak, black walnut, mulberry, hickory, and elm; the climate is healthy and favorable to the production of corn, wheat, potatoes, &c., &c. It is particularly adapted to the raising of horses, cattle, and swine; game is scarce. The large rivers are skirted with fine bottoms, in which rushes abound, as they do on the islands. There are two salt creeks emptying into the Saline river, on the west side, and 25 miles from its mouth. The Saline empties into the Big Platte on the south side, and about 46 miles from its mouth. I have no means of furnishing a better map of the above described country than the very rough one furnished with my report of last year. The Pawnees planted the present year between 4 and 500 acres in corn, beans, and pumpkins, from which they have, and will, gather from

12 to 15,000 bushels of corn, with a good supply of beans, &c. They have warred it this year against their red neighbors more than usual, owing to the fact of the Sioux crowding in upon their buffalo lands, above the Platte. They think it necessary to contend for every inch of ground, otherwise their natural enemies will soon get possession of the whole buffalo country; and they are right, for the day is not far off when the Sioux will possess the whole buffalo region, unless they are checked. The Otoes and Missourias planted about 400 acres in corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, and a few potatoes, from which they have gathered between 15 and 1,600 bushels of corn, pumpkins, &c. They are well enough supplied with bread stuff, but no means, whatever, of procuring a mouthful of meat, unless they leave their village and go out in a body to the buffalo plains of the Rocky mountains, where they would be almost certain to lose their horses, and, perhaps, cut off themselves by the numerous and hostile tribes of that region, or return to their old winter hunting ground, now in possession of the Pottawatomies. This, I fear, would lead to strife between these tribes, but the Senate of the United States having rejected the treaty, which was concluded with them and the Omahas last spring for their hunting claim, they will be obliged to hunt on it again, let what will be the consequence. * * The Omahas planted about 300 acres in corn, beans, and pumpkins, from which they gathered about 12 or 14,000 bushels of corn, besides beans and pumpkins. This tribe will be exactly in the same condition as the Otoes, the coming winter and spring, if the treaty above alluded to is not ratified.

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The Pottawatomies of the Council Bluff sub-agency planted very little corn or anything else the present year, except here and there one, who happened to have a hoe or a plough. Big Foot's band came in too late to raise corn, last spring. They came in last fall, and received their annuities and rations, and returned to the Des Moines river, where they spent the winter with some of the Missouri Sacs, and I understand it is their intention to return to that place as soon as they receive their annuities again.

The Sacs of the Grand Nemahaw sub-agency planted, the present year, about two hundred acres in corn, &c., from which they have collected about eight thousand bushels of corn, and a good supply of beans, melons, and pumpkins. They did not plant the prairie which was broken up for them under contract, last spring, as they considered it too late in the season. They will have, however, two hundred acres, the next year, of first rate land, well broken up and fenced. They have drank more whiskey during the present year than usual; a number of them died in consequence of it. The Iowas have raised a very good crop this year, at least their squaws have, of corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons. The men have been drunk constantly all spring and summer, and not unfrequently the squaws would join in the frolic. * * * * * *

In relation to traders and trappers, and the intercourse generally, as now carried on between our citizens and the Indians, I am more than ever convinced of the correctness of my remarks in the report made to you last year, and embodied in your annual report of that year. The intrigue and management which has been carried on during the last spring and summer with them, by certain white men, has been sufficient to satisfy one that the intercourse law should be so framed as to enable an officer of the Government to go into an Indian village and clear it of white men, be they licensed traders or not.

There is one other subject to which I beg leave to call your attention; it is the pay of interpreters. They should receive at least six hundred dollars per annum, otherwise the Government cannot expect the services of good and faithful men.

No. 25.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF RICHARD W. CUMMINS.

The *Delawares* number about 1,050, exclusive of those that remain on Red river. Their settlements are principally near the Kanzas and Missouri rivers, on lands ceded to them by supplementary treaty of the 24th October, 1829, and extend from near the mouth of the former, about 20 miles up the same, and about 15 miles up the latter. From the best estimate that I can make, they cultivate about 1,500 acres of land in corn, beans, peas, pumpkins, Irish potatoes, and melons, and a very small quantity of oats and wheat.

I estimate their crops of corn at about 50,000 bushels; they consume all, or nearly all, the produce they raise.

They raise a great many hogs, cattle, and horses; on them, and the produce gathered from their farms, is their main dependence for a support. They are a brave, enterprising people. Parties of from 10 to 25 frequently make excursions into the country near the Rocky mountains, in search of beaver, and often make a rich return, amounting sometimes to upwards of $1,000 to a single individual. It, however, seems to do them but little good, for in a few months after their return home, their situation is worse than those who remain at home. This nation is at peace with all the neighboring Indians.

Shawnees.

This tribe number about 975, besides those who still remain on the Neosho, Arkansas. Their settlements are chiefly confined to the northeast corner of the country ceded to them by the 2d article of the treaty of the 7th November, 1825. Fifteen miles square would embrace their all, except a few scattering families that extend about 35 miles up the Kanzas river. The Shawnees have no town or village, each family settling where they find a site that pleases them. I believe there is no family but what has a farm; many of them have good farms, good houses of hewn logs, stables, &c. They cultivate their farms in the same way that the whites do. They raise corn, potatoes, cabbages, beans, peas, pumpkins, melons, &c., &c. They also raise a small quantity of wheat and oats, and procure hay from the prairies.

It is impossible for me to make any thing like an accurate statement of the number of acres in cultivation, or the quantity of produce raised. They generally raise a surplus of corn and potatoes, which they dispose of to the white citizens.

They are supplied by Government, by treaty stipulations, with two blacksmiths, who are constantly employed in making and repairing their farming utensils, ploughs, hoes, axes, iron wedges, log chains, &c. They suffer very little work to be done on guns; none in the farming season. The blacksmiths' shops are located about 6 miles southwest of the northeast corner of their lands. They have entirely given up the chase; very

few ever pretend to hunt even in their immediate neighborhood. The Shawnees are in a prosperous condition, raising a great many hogs, cattle, and horses, and they are at peace with all other nations.

The Kickapoos.

This tribe number about 725. They have settled in the country ceded to them by the 2d article of the treaty of Castor Hill, of the 24th October, 1832, on a point of land between Salt creek and the Missouri river, which is the southeast corner of their tract, and is about 4 miles north of Fort Leavenworth. Keanakuck, or the Prophet's band, that constitute the largest portion of the tribe, have improved rapidly in agricultural pursuits the last four years. They raise corn, beans, peas, Irish potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and melons in great abundance. They raised a small surplus of corn last year, which they disposed of at Fort Leavenworth. They are beginning to raise hogs and cattle, and have plenty of horses.

This band of the Kickapoos are making great improvements, and are approaching fast to a system of farming and government among themselves not far inferior to white citizens.

They profess the Christian religion, attend closely and rigidly to their church discipline, and very few ever indulge in the use of ardent spirits.

The Kanzas.

This tribe number about 1,700. They are divided into three bands, each band having a village or town, all located on the Kanzas river, two of which, one on the north and the other on the south bank, nearly opposite each other, are about 5 miles above where the line between them and the Shawnees and Delawares crosses the same. The other is on the north bank, about 30 miles higher up. The whole of the tribe follow the chase.

The squaws generally raise corn enough to do them with hoes. A few of the men, however, are beginning to plough. They raise also a few beans, pumpkins, cabbages, and potatoes.

They have three large fields under good fence, made by Government under the 4th article of treaty of 3d June, 1825, containing more than 300 acres, which they cultivate. In addition to this, they have many small patches not enclosed, which they also cultivate.

They leave their villages at least once a year, and go to the Arkansas and its waters in search of buffalo.

They are exceedingly poor, raise no cattle or hogs, and have none of the comforts of many of the neighboring tribes.

No. 26.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF A. L. DAVIS.

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The present population of the Pottawatomies may be estimated at about one thousand; these for the most part occupy the northeastern portion of the land assigned to them, and are, with but few exceptions, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and are making such preliminary arrangements as are necessary for that mode of life, and show a disposition to adopt exclusively agricultural habits.

The Ottowas number about two hundred and fifty; they are more advanced in agriculture than the other tribes in this sub-agency. There are no Ottowas who follow the chase for a living, and there is not a family but have a corn-field, and many of the young men have one. The products of the farms are corn, potatoes, pumpkins, &c. They will have a surplus the present year.

The Peorias and Kaskaskias number about one hundred and fifty. They are still advancing in agricultural pursuits, and show an entire disposition to adopt civilized habits.

The Weas number about two hundred: they mostly pursue agricultural pursuits for a living, and will perhaps raise sufficient to subsist on the present year.

The Piankeshaws number about one hundred. A few of them follow agricultural pursuits, and are doing very well: the balance are not stationary, but are sometimes on Red river and sometimes at home. Upon the whole the Piankeshaws are not doing as well as their neighbors, the Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias.

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No. 27.

REPORT OF WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

I beg leave to submit for your consideration the following remarks in relation to the different tribes of Indians within this superintendency. Since my last annual report some changes have taken place amongst the tribes, owing mainly to the emigration, which may be expected soon to close, when a more permanent and settled policy may be extended to the tribes.

The most numerous and intelligent of the Indians in connexion with the Government, and I may safely add the most warlike, are now, or soon will be, concentrated upon this frontier. To effect this change in the location of the aborigines and place them beyond the limits of any State, seems to have been the policy of the wisest and best of statesmen. That it was the only alternative to preserve the remnant of a once powerful people, there cannot be a doubt. As stated, the removal is near its completion, and the great difficulty that presents itself to my mind, is, how are these tribes to be governed so far as the United States are concerned, or how indeed are they to be controlled from these domestic feuds, which have proved so destructive to themselves, without a strong controlling power, which alone can be exercised by the Government of the United States.

We see how difficult it is to preserve peace and proper subjection to the laws in civilized States; how much more so is it when laws are to be enforced, old prejudices overcome, where civilization is but little known. To add to the difficulties it must be admitted that many of the emigrants have been brought to their new homes with highly excited feelings against the Government, and look with distrust upon every thing around them; yet, under all these unfavorable circumstances, the change is for the benefit of the emigrants, and with proper agents and an increase of military force I see no apprehension of difficulties. The Indians understand their true situation; they know there is no country further west for them to emigrate to in case of difficulties, and the safest guarantee that we have is, that the

leading tribes have considerable funds, vested by the Government of the United States for the benefit of the Indians. With these checks, which are well understood by those upon whom they would operate, we have additional security for peace. Justice to the Indians makes it proper that I should state, that I see no disposition or wish on their part to engage in hostilities, but on the contrary a desire to preserve peace, and live in friendship with their white brethren. I will make a brief statement of the situation of each tribe committed to my charge, so far as my information extends.

The Choctaws have not made much improvement for the last year. This is owing to the fact, that the Chickasaws who have lately settled amongst them, by a treaty between the two tribes, in emigrating, became infected with that dreadful scourge, the small pox, and scattered it over a portion of the nation, particularly that part lying on the Arkansas river. This disease spreading through the nation has been the means, in most instances, of breaking up temporarily the schools, and causing the crops to be greatly neglected, which, with the great drought that has prevailed over the most of the Indian country, will cause the grain crop to be very short; a sufficiency, however, for their own consumption will be made. There is one great disadvantage the Choctaws labor under, and the same is applicable to the Creeks and a portion of the Cherokees. In the month of July water begins to fail, and by September large streams have no water in them, except that which is in holes. Springs, which are scarce, with few exceptions, fail, and the only dependence is upon the standing water in the large streams. I attribute much of the sickness which the Choctaws have every fall, in a great degree, to the use of bad water. If wells were dug amongst them, this evil would be remedied. Some three or four intelligent half-breeds have succeeded in obtaining good water. but a common Indian has not the ability to undergo the cost of digging a well, and, withal, persons qualified to perform the labor are rarely found in the Indian country. Medical aid is greatly needed; the Indians are desirous to be attended by a white physician; and could these two objects be accomplished, I feel satisfied that the health of the Indians would be better. My experience enables me to state, that there is no tribe on the increase. The Choctaws, who are perhaps as advantageously located as any others, have remained stationary, until the last season, when the small pox spread amongst them, by which, I think, from four to five hundred have died. The Choctaws have a large and fertile country. That portion of the nation lying south, on Red river, is very well adapted to the raising of cotton. Many of the natives are engaged in the cultivation of that branch of agriculture to a small extent, and many of the wealthier half-breeds cultivate largely. There are three cotton gins owned by natives, several horse-mills, and three water-mills which run about three months in the year. The middle or mountainous part of the nation is settled by those engaged in the raising of corn and stock; the same may be said of the nation north of the dividing mountains between the Arkansas and Red rivers. Corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons grow finely all over the nation, and wherever a moderate share of industry is used, the laborer is amply repaid for his work. In no country that I have seen does grain grow better than in this, even on post oak land, which has the appearance of being poor. The range for both cattle and hogs is good; but little is required of the stock-raiser but to salt his cattle and keep them gentle. The prairies afford an abundance of good grass, and many

of the natives are beginning to avail themselves of the easy method of obtaing forage for their cattle in the winter, by cutting any quantity they may wish, the quality of which is but little inferior to timothy hay. Within the last year considerable progress has been made by Colonel David Folsom, an intelligent and wealthy Choctaw, in the manufacture of salt. The location of the works is on Boggy, near Blue, and particularly favorable for the Indians. They reside so far from where this indispensable article of consumption can be had, that it seems as if it were a providential blessing that salt water is found, and that a good supply of salt is within the reach of those who could not be otherwise supplied without great trouble and expense. Colonel Folsom has about one thousand bushels on hand, and designs enlarging his works, and will be able not only to supply the natives, but those above the raft of Red river, and even below, should the navigation admit, as well as the citizens south of Red river. The manufacture of salt will not only be a source of revenue to the Choctaws, but will afford them the means of obtaining, within their country, this indispensable article of consumption.

I have already stated the great drought which has prevailed through the Indian country. The Choctaws have suffered more severely than any other tribe. The prairies were on fire in August, and a great scarcity of food must be the inevitable consequence of such a protracted drought.

Heretofore, contracts for furnishing corn at Fort Towson have been made by the natives, and a great quantity has been sold to the new emigrants south of Red river; this year it will require all made to subsist themselves.

I find it extremely difficult to obtain the services of good blacksmiths for the Indians; some object to the compensation being too little, and others are alarmed at the many idle stories that are in circulation about the hostile intentions of the Indians. One of the blacksmiths for the Choctaws is a native, and so are all the strikers. When the assistant, or strikers, are able to do plantation work, they take a shop and tools owned by the nation, there being seven of this description amongst the Choctaws. Those shops are worked mostly in the spring and farming season. In a year or two more, I have no doubt but that all the shops will be taken up by the natives.

The Choctaws are governed by a written constitution and laws. They meet annually in their general council on the first Monday of October. The nation is composed of three districts, each district electing ten counsellors, by the qualified voters of each district, being every male twenty-one years and upwards of age. They have but the representative body, the three chiefs sitting, with the veto power, upon all laws passed by the council, which, however, when passed by two-thirds, becomes a law. They have judges appointed, and officers to enforce the laws, by a jury chosen in the ordinary way. They have, to a great extent, modelled their laws after some of our States, and, generally, their laws are executed. There is no enforcement for the collection of debts, and whatever trading is done upon credit rests upon the honor of the debtor to pay; and, in most instances, contracts entered into are punctually paid. The Choctaws have passed some wholesome laws against the introduction of spirituous liquors into their country. The light-horse, which are paid under treaty stipulations, are directed to seize the spirit and destroy it, and a fine is imposed upon the person introducing the whiskey. Facilities are so great for obtaining spirit that it is difficult to prevent its introduction.

A large and commodious council house for the nation has just been completed, and used for the first time this year by the council. The room in which the council meets is large and spacious, sufficiently so for the accommodation of all the members, and a railing round with seats for spectators. There is a separate room adjoining for each of the three districts, in which their committees meet. They usually remain in council from ten to twenty days; elect a president and secretary; the strictest order prevails; every thing is recorded; and, it would hardly be believed, but such is the fact, in few deliberative bodies is more order and propriety observed.

I have already stated that the schools in this nation have not prospered so well this year, owing to the small pox spreading over a portion of the nation. This disease has nearly subsided, and wherever a school-house has been built in a thickly settled neighborhood a sufficient number of scholars attend; but in some instances the settlements are sparse, and it is found difficult to get regular attendance from the children. Even amongst the whites, children are indisposed to attend unless parental authority is exercised. This is rarely done with the Indians; it, therefore, requires great care and perseverance on the part of the teachers to induce the children to attend.

There are with the Choctaws, perhaps, more missionaries than with any other tribes. It is a fact that cannot be doubted, that they have rendered important services to the nation, both by their example and precept. The Methodists have a large number of followers, and so have the Presbyterians. I shall, however, in a separate report, state the number of scholars at the public schools, as well as those in charge of the missionaries.

The Chickasaws have settled generally through the Choctaw nation, without going to the district assigned them by the treaty. They have, however, a right to settle in any part of the Choctaw nation, and enjoy equal privileges, one with another, except in the national fund. Generally speaking, they have settled in companies or bodies over the nation; and, although they arrived, with but few exceptions, too late to make much of a crop, they have labored hard to raise corn, and but for the drought would have succeeded better than could have been expected. The largest body of Chickasaws have settled on Boggy and Blue, a distance of 130 miles from this place. A road had to be opened, and many difficulties encountered, in getting the Chickasaws out.

The contractors deserve great credit for their exertions in getting out supplies which had to be taken from Fort Coffee a considerable portion of the time, and for the remainder to ship corn up Red river and boat it up Boggy, to where a depot was established, and then to haul the corn a distance of about thirty miles for issue.

The beef part of the ration was driven from Arkansas, and delivered on the hoofs, upon just estimates. I have one blacksmith's shop established on Boggy and another on the Canadian, the two strongest settlements of Chickasaws, and before the spring another will be established near Fort Towson. This will enable the Chickasaws to have their work done without interfering with the Choctaw shops. I know of but one site that affords sufficient water at all seasons for a grist and saw mill, which is on Boggy. According to your directions, I shall make a contract as early as possible, and endeavor to have a good mill where but a year or two ago the wild Indians roamed. The Chickasaws are well pleased with the country; and

with their wealth, which is greater than any other tribe, they will be enabled to live comfortably.

They have ample national funds arising from their stocks to furnish them with schools, erect mills, and to have such mechanics as their situation requires. I have already stated that the Chickasaws, in emigrating through Arkansas, unfortunately became infected with the small pox. From the best information I can obtain, from five to six hundred have died. Vaccination was resorted to, or the probability is that the disease would have been still raging. Every effort was made to prevent the disease spreading; but friends and relatives would not consent, even at the hazard of their lives, to being separated. The Choctaws have changed their constitution, and admitted the Chickasaws into their council, with a chief and ten counsellors, the same as either of the other Choctaw districts. Speaking, as they do, the same language, and intermarrying with each other, there cannot be a doubt but in a few years they will be one people. A few of the wealthier half breeds have settled near Fort Towson, with the design of raising cotton largely. Colonel Colbert has a farm opened, and will cultivate, next year, from three to five hundred acres in cotton, besides making corn sufficient for his hands. Upon this farm he has one hundred and fifty slaves. There are many others who will cultivate upon a smaller scale: it was, therefore, important for the Chickasaws to have the privilege of settling where they pleased, as the further they go south the surer is the cotton crop.

The report of Colonel Logan, the Creek agent, is short, and, owing to the very limited time he has been with them, gives but little to enable me to report upon. It will be perceived that the Creeks enjoy good health, and that their general condition is improving. It is to be regretted that they so obstinately persist in their objection to missionaries being amongst them. This is attributable to the fact that those who were with them did no good, and one of them, unfortunately for a good cause, has produced a feeling which will require great prudence to remove. The Creeks are desirous for schools amongst them. I have directed Colonel Logan to endeavor to procure one or two suitable teachers to commence. It will require particular care in choosing the teachers, as upon their prudence and qualifications depend the success of education amongst the Creeks. They are far behind the Cherokees and Choctaws in education, and yet, perhaps, the most numerous and warlike tribe on our western frontier. They are more inclined to labor than any other tribe, and I have as much confidence in their friendship, if properly managed, as any of the nations. They have settled down to farming and raising stock; their chiefs are wealthy and feel contented. The Creeks own a rich and valuable country, adapted to the cultivation of corn, pumpkins, beans, &c. Large quantities of corn are raised, and usually the large amount consumed at Gibson is obtained from the Creeks. They are the only tribe that will have a surplus this year; my information is that they will have thirty or forty thousand bushels to sell. Their lands are richer than either the Cherokees' or Choctaws', but none possess the same facility for stock raising that the Choctaws do. The Creeks settled quite thick together when they first reached the country; they are now extending their settlements up the Canadian to Little river, and a few have even gone further out towards Camp Mason. This will enable them to raise stock and be more comfortably situated. Another portion of the late emigrant Creeks have gone up the Arkansas, and have joined what is

called the McIntosh party. The nation is divided into what is called upper and lower towns, as it was before their removal. McIntosh is the chief of the lower town, and Apothleyoholo of the upper town. The parties are nearly equally divided. The Creeks have not, like the Choctaws or Cherokees, formed a constitution and laws, except such as are passed by the chiefs in council. I have no doubt but in a few years they will do so. Possessing, as they do, a rich country, and furnished, under treaty stipulation, with blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and wagon-makers, there appears to be nothing wanting to make them the leading tribe on the frontier but education, which is the surest way to elevate and advance them in usefulness. It is strikingly illustrated with the Creeks. They are opposed to missionaries to instruct them, whilst the Cherokees and Choctaws are receiving the benefits of their labors; their prejudices are giving way, and it is to be hoped that the rising generation will be educated, which they are by nature as capable of being as any of the aborigines, and thereby be the means of advancing the true interest of the nation.

The Seminoles will probably settle on the north fork of the Canadian, and will occupy the middle ground between the two parties; situated in this way they will be closely watched. It is to be regretted that the Seminoles were permitted to bring their negroes with them, which were captured during the late Florida war; they should have been given up to those who purchased them from the Creeks who captured, and, according to the agreement with General Jesup, had a perfect right to dispose of them. The Seminoles are greatly under the influence of those negroes, and no doubt they participated in the bloody scenes of Florida. The population is bad, and such an one as will readily enter into difficulties; they will also be a refuge to which all runaway negroes will fly, and in a short time be a perfect den of thieves. I hope measures will be taken to have those negroes given up; both justice as well as self-defence seems to point out that it should be done.

The Seminoles have remained stationary near Fort Gibson. I have however, directed the agent to remove them to the situation they have selected, and let them prepare for cultivating the soil, in order that they may be able, with the next crop, to supply themselves with corn. They are destitute of farming utensils, and in no way could a portion of their annuity be so well applied as in purchasing those articles. With proper care and attention to their wants, surrounded as they are by the Creeks, they may probably lose that hostile feeling which they have so strongly manifested, and become, in fact, as it is designed they should be, a constituent part of the Creek nation. The Seminoles, as well as all the late emigrants, have suffered from sickness; it is usual the first year, after which it is not so common, yet the whole Indian country is subject to chills and fevers.

Within the last year the Cherokees have emigrated in considerable numbers, and by the close of the year we may expect the nation to be generally removed; they will then be one of the most numerous, and certainly the most intelligent, tribes upon our frontier. Should they settle down with the determination to devote themselves to agriculture and the raising of stock, their information and experience, possessing as they do a country every way adapted for farming purposes, will enable them to live as comfortably as citizens of our western States. With all their mechanics under treaty stipulations, and the multiplicity of business consequent upon

the late treaty and removal, it will require their agent to use the greatest diligence, and to be located at some central point most convenient to the great body of the nation. The new emigrants arrived to put in a crop; they have suffered from sickness; but by another season they will become acclimated and enabled to support themselves. The old emigrants are comfortably situated, live in good log houses, and dress as is usual for laboring men. They own considerable stock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and many families manufacture their own clothing; and but for the thirst which the Cherokees seem to have for the introduction of ardent spirits amongst them, they would doubtless be enabled in a few years to have fine stocks, and their country in a fine state of cultivation.

The Cherokee nation is less subject to sickness than either the Creek or the Choctaw; it is better watered, particularly by the northern part. Salt water is found in several places in the nation, and salt manufactered upon a small scale by two of the natives; the supply of water is extensive, and the quality such as that at the grand saline. If the works were properly managed, a sufficient supply of salt could be made for the whole Indian country. Arkansas stone coal is also found in the nation in many places, and is used in several of the public shops.

A considerable portion of the emigrants have settled in the northeastern part of this nation. The prairies are rich, the timbered lands abounding in oak, hickory, walnut, and such timber as is usual on western lands. Corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, melons, and vegetables grow well in the Cherokee nation. When the late emigrants shall have opened land sufficient, there can be no doubt but that the Cherokees adjoining Missouri and Arkansas will be able to raise as fine wheat and manufacture as good flour as the citizens of those States.

Upon the subject of schools in the Cherokee nation, I beg leave to refer you to Governor Stokes's report, and the Rev. C. Washburn. I consider the school at Dwight, under the direction of the Rev. C. Washburn, as the best in the Indian country. The regulations and instructions of the school are well suited for the natives, and both males and females may there obtain as good an education as they could at any institution in the States. It is much to be regretted that there are not more schools upon the same plan of manual labor, where both males and females are taught to labor in their appropriate sphere, possessing, as the Cherokees do, so large an amount of school fund.

There is no way that I could so safely recommend its application as upon the manual labor system. They could not only acquire a good education, but, at the same time, understand practically how to farm, while the females would be taught to spin, weave, cut out, and make clothing; and, upon their return home, they would not only be useful to themselves, but, by their acquirements and example, be so to the nation. The Cherokees are governed by written laws, enacted by the council of the nation, which meets annually in October. Judges are appointed for each district, with a sheriff to execute the laws. Trials by jury, and generally the laws for holding property, and punishing crimes, are such as are enacted by our own States.

The Cherokees may be considered as farther advanced than any other tribe in civilization, and when they all shall have emigrated to their country, they will require, for a few years at least, the greatest care and attention from the Government. The nation has been divided, and the late treaty

and the removal has created a feeling which it is important should be allayed. A few years will convince the Cherokees that their situation, in every point of view, has been improved by their removal; they will be enabled to erect mills for the manufacture of flour, have salt water in abundance, stone coal in many parts of the nation, with wagon-makers, wheelrights, and blacksmiths under treaty stipulations; and, with ordinary labor, they are destined to be a prosperous people.

The Neosho sub-agency, embracing the Senecas and Shawnees, with the Quapaws, in charge of Robert A. Callaway, Esq., has, since his location with those tribes, produced a beneficial result upon them. Their position, so near the Missouri line, where spirits could be readily obtained, was evidently doing injury to those small tribes. The presence of an agent amongst them has had the effect to lessen this evil, and I have no doubt but the next year will be attended by an increase of labor in the Indians, and a consequent increase of corn and stock.

Perhaps none of the tribes possess a finer country, according to the size, than those of the Neosho sub-agency. The country is well watered, with many good springs; is free from fevers, so prevalent in the other nations; is well adapted to raising corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, and wheat. At the Seneca mills, within the nation, wheat has been manufactured as yet but in small quantities; but the soil and climate being so well adapted for its cultivation, the quantity, no doubt, will be enlarged. A ready market can be obtained, thereby affording a means of profit to the natives, as well as an incitement to labor. The Seneca mills are not only of advantage to the nation, but are so to a portion of the people of Missouri. There is also a good saw mill connected with the grist mill. There are three blacksmiths, a farmer, and miller in the Neosho sub-agency. The blacksmiths are all sufficient to furnish agricultural implements for the nation. With a good farmer to instruct, a rich and fertile country interspersed with rich prairies, there seems but little doubt that this tribe, with industry, will be enabled to possess all the substantials of life as abundantly as they can be produced in the most favored section of our country. It was feared that there might be too much prairie for the portion of land assigned those tribes when they first emigrated. The lines were not surveyed that each tribe might have its particular portion of country, according to the treaty. The removing agents placed them upon their land as near as they could, which, however, was not correct by about two miles. The removal of one tribe would, consequently, cause a removal of the whole, and although, at one time, a wish was expressed on the part of one of the tribes for each to occupy its own particular section of country, it has not been done, and the probability is that they will continue as they are; however, each tribe, with the exception of a few families, live together, yet they are not on the land surveyed for each. Perhaps it is best so, for it would throw one of the bands upon too much of the prairie lands.

But little change can be reported in the Osages; they are not only indolent, but disposed to commit depredations upon the neighboring tribes as well as the people of Missouri.

Their mode of subsistence has heretofore been by hunting, but game is becoming scarce, and as they have been unaccustomed to labor, they must depredate upon those who have stock, or suffer greatly.

The Osages have not had any agent heretofore to turn their attention to labor, indeed they have been neglected until nothing but the benevolence of the Government can save them from sure and swift destruction.

There is a small portion that are disposed to labor, and should the nation at large embrace the favorable terms which will now be submitted by the directions of the War Department, they may yet be saved from impending ruin. The Osages have been and are now greatly under the influence of traders, whose object has been that they should not cultivate the soil: they have been led by this influence until the nation has degenerated, and nothing is now left them but a poor pittance of annuity. Great care will be taken at the expected meeting to explain their situation to them, and endeavor to induce them to look to those who have no inducement but to better their condition. The country owned by them is capable of subsisting a much larger population by labor. Corn grows well wherever it is cultivated, and nothing is wanted but a small share of labor to enable each to raise a sufficiency. I cannot doubt but that with a proper agent, and the facilities proposed by the Government, the Osages can be induced to go to work and provide for themselves as all others are doing.

But little fear seems now to be entertained from the wild Indians; occasionally they commit thefts upon the neighboring tribes, but this is not so frequent as heretofore; the number of emigrants has been so great, and they are pushing their settlements to the west, that the Camanchees, Pawnees, &c. give still further back. Frequently parties of Choctaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws furnish themselves with small outfits of goods suitable to the wants of the wild tribes, and exchange for mules. Of late considerable trade in this way has been carried on. Owing to some cause, Col. Chouteau has not yet succeeded in bringing in the wild Indians that were expected to visit Washington. I think it doubtful whether or not he will do so.

In relation to traders, their object of course is to acquire wealth; they too often obtain an influence over the Indians enabling them to counteract the views and wishes of the Government. This is especially the case whenever any measure is proposed which does not suit the pecuniary interest of the trader. Although it is desirable they should be in the Indian country, there should be such restrictions imposed upon them as would not only prevent an undue influence, but as well to protect the Indians from fraud. In cases of settlers, their goods are tariffed and the prices exposed. I see no reason why an Indian should not be protected and the trader compelled at least to exhibit the cost of his goods. Some of the tribes contend that they have natives with capital and capacity sufficient to carry on the trade amongst themselves. This is entitled to great consideration. A white trader will agree that an Indian has the same right to trade in any of the States with the same privileges that he has, and consequently the right should be reciprocal. This may be true, but will an Indian leave his own country to trade, and if the whites are permitted to come in, can it be expected that a native trader will be able to come in competition with him, and is not an Indian entitled to every advantage within his own country? I would not be understood as excluding white traders, unless it were obvious that the natives could and would keep up a good supply of goods, and sell them at a reasonable price.

Applications have been made to me by suttlers, to trade in the Choctaw nation. I have refused a license upon the ground that a suttler already enjoys the privilege of trading at the post for which he is a suttler, when a native, although in his own country, is debarred from selling good at the post.

It is true that the white trader might be enabled to give information of any hostile intention on the part of the tribe to which they were attached.

Scattered over the Indian country, their situation would give them the opportunity of ascertaining correctly the designs of the Indians. Their presence in the Indian country might thus far be of service to the Government. Under any circumstances, when licenses are granted, the agent should be satisfied that they were men of character and standing, and would offer for sale such goods as are adapted to the wants of the Indians.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to state that the Indians, like any other persons emigrating to a new country, have many difficulties to encounter. This has been an unusually sickly season, and a drought which has nearly destroyed the crops, has pervaded the whole Indian country; yet, still, I feel confident that a general improvement will be commenced through the Indian country. I see no prospect of difficulties, notwithstanding a different declaration has been made from high authority. Not one drop of blood will be shed, with proper attention on the part of those whose duty it is to preserve peace amongst the tribes.

I shall apprehend nothing like a serious rupture, yet it is right and proper there should be a sufficient military force on the frontier; this is due to the inhabitants upon whose borders such a numerous body of Indians have been located, as well as to prevent any excitement that might be produced.

To enforce strictly the law prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquor in the Indian country, is every way desirable; its influence is more to be dreaded in civilizing the tribes than anything.

I speak of its effects from actual observation. In no way could the Government so humanely interpose its strong power, as by preventing the introduction of spirits among the Indians. If the wagon or conveyance upon which whiskey was found in the Indian country was subject to seizure, in a summary view, or if a slave introducing it, his master be liable to a heavy fine, it might be the means of arresting such large supplies as enter the country; by also making it the duty of each agent and military officer to seize and arrest all spirits that may come to his knowledge. White men should be prohibited from coming into the Indian country to settle, and each agent directed to order all such out under a severe penalty. As the law now is, you can only conduct a white person found in the Indian country, contrary to the law, to the nearest part of the line, and he can immediately return to any other part of the nation. It is rare that a mechanic, calculated to advance the interest of the Indians, will desire to take up his residence in the Indian country, but refugees from justice often seek a home amongst them, and intermarry, to the great prejudice of the Indian. To impose such restrictions as shall prevent this, as well as the introduction of spirituous liquors, would be an object of the highest importance to the Indians.

No. 28.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

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Less has been accomplished in this branch, during the last year, than was anticipated when the distribution of the education and mission funds

was first made. But this has been owing, almost wholly, to the delays consequent on procuring teachers, and getting them on the ground, by the respective boards to whom the disbursement and application of these funds is assigned. From the bishop and clergy of the Catholic church of Michigan no written reports have been received at this date, which is probably attributable to the Bishop's long absence in Europe. I have, however, recently conferred with him since his return, and stated in answer to his inquiries, that the department does not wish to prescribe, arbitrarily, in all the details, the mode of applying this fund, but leaves it, in a great measure, to the discretion and experience of the several ecclesiastical or mission boards, whose judgment and responsibility, in the application, it seeks to avail itself of; that, as a principle, the department looks mainly to the result of schools for Indian children, and requires reports from each teacher, to exhibit these results in a classified form to the country, annually, on the 30th day of September. The Rev. Mr. Bondwell, of this church, has labored as a missionary at Point St. Ignace, to the acceptance of the bands in that vicinity, whose chiefs have requested that he might participate in the fund. I have also received a report from Mrs. Mary Ann Fisher, who has been employed as a teacher under his direction, and at the same place. She has instructed 37 scholars, 11 of whom are Indians of full blood, and 26 *metifs*, or half bloods. Of the former, 4 were males, and 7 females. Of the latter, 14 males and 12 females. Thirteen of these can read in the English Bible, and begin to write and cipher; the remainder are beginning to read. They are also, as stated, taught "cleanliness, sound morals, and a regard for our Government." It is added, that this school has been kept from November, 1837, to the present time, that it is her intention to continue it, and that no funds have been received for its support from the presiding bishop of that church.

The mission school of the Baptist board at Sault St. Maria has been maintained with faithfulness, although somewhat straitened in its pecuniary means. The Rev. Mr. Bingham, who has nearly completed the 10th year of his labors as a teacher at that location, states the number attending his school the first two quarters to have been 23, and during the third quarter 41; for the instruction of 9 of whom the parents paid. Ten of the total number, 6 males and 4 females, are beneficiaries, who are kept and boarded in the establishment. Five of the number previously reported have been dismissed, one of whom has been put apprentice to the blacksmith's trade. One of the females has married a man of active and industrious habits, and settled within 30 miles of the school. The branches taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography; and the attainments of those dismissed in these studies are believed to have been respectable, and such as to be of value to them in future life. From the Rev. Mr. Slater, of the same denomination, who is located in Barry county, no report has been received for the present year.

The school operations of the Methodist board, within the ceded district, have been intermitted, chiefly, it is believed, from the ineligibility of the present location at Little Rapids, on the St. Mary's. Its removal to a point about 10 miles above, at Pusisissowee bay, is contemplated, and I have no doubt of its expediency at once. In visiting that point the past summer, I found the soil fertile, bearing a various growth of hard wood, and quite sheltered from the lake winds, by the promontory of Cape Iroquois, added to which, there is fine anchorage in the bay, a good water power on a river

falling into it, and wild hay on the neighboring alluvions. The school at Kewywenon is west of the cession. Mr. Bangs, the secretary of this board at New York, writes to me that their efforts will be continued among these Indians without abatement, and that they are desirous of extending them, as far as practicable; and it is presumed that means to revive their school among the Chippewas of St. Mary's will be adopted the present autumn. I have, however, no report of recent date from which I can deduce facts.

Bishop McCoskry, of the Episcopal church, in this State, has had under consideration the establishment of a school and mission for these tribes, and he executed a visit to the country to learn the wants of the Indians, and to judge of the feasibilty of making a systematic effort for their improvement. With this gentleman I have had several interviews in relation to this subject, and entertain a confident belief that no time nor opportunity will be omitted to bring about the desired object. In all efforts of this nature it is much easier to rush into indiscreet action than to plan a system of instruction which shall meet the wants of the Indians, and secure, at the same time, permanency in the application of the means.

The board of missions of the Presbyterian church has sent an agent to view the condition and the location of the Indians, since their acceptance of the trust committed to them; and I have, within a few days, received a letter from Walter Lowry, Esq., the secretary of this board, stating that the executive committee had decided on an immediate occupancy of this field of labor. Their plan is not fully indicated, but it is inferred that it will embrace instruction to adults as well as children, and they have very justly deemed it important that this instruction should be communicated by the teachers themselves in the native language.

I have thus presented to you a general view of the efforts in progress for applying the education and mission funds assigned to the several boards, and will only add, that as these funds are ample, and will extend through a period of twenty years, the hope may be confidently indulged that, under the joint efforts of five of the leading denominations of the country, a general and striking improvement in the condition of these tribes, moral and economical, will be produced.

No. 29.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF PURDY MC·ELVAIN.

Wyandot school.

This institution for the past year has been under the superintendence of Rev. Samuel M. Allen, a gentleman every way calculated to conduct it with successful results; and the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church having recently adjourned, I am happy in being able to inform the department that it has re appointed Mr. Allen to the superintendence of the school for the ensuing year. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to his ardent devotion to the work assigned him, his prudent management, the frugal and judicious manner in which he husbands the means placed in his hands by the Government and the church, under the joint auspices of which the institution was, in the first place, established.

In consequence of the mismanagement of the farm by the predecessor of Mr. Allen, (the present incumbent,) but little was raised from the farm, which compelled the latter to purchase provisions, grain, &c., to supply the establishment for the then ensuing year. This year the farm has been put under a thorough state of repair, with new and substantial fencing made, and good and abundant crops have been raised, considering the unfavorableness of the season. Enough, at all events, has been raised to supply the wants of the institution, including the pupils boarding there, and to prevent a recurrence of the expenditure to which the institution was subjected the past year.

The present school house (being a hewn log building) having become so much decayed and delapidated as not to justify the expense of repairs, the chiefs of the nation have recently entered into a contract with a Mr. Henry Welsh for the building of a new one, to be paid for out of the fund created by the 5th article of the treaty concluded at Washington, dated April 23, 1836.

No. 30.

REPORT OF D. LOWRY.

In compliance with a duty enjoined upon me by the late revised regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following report, relative to the present condition of the Winnebago school and farm near Prairie du Chien:

State of the school.

The number of children taught at the institution is thirty-six, fourteen of whom are females, and twenty two males; all full Indians except four half-breeds; eleven of this number board and lodge at the establishment, the others sleep at their wigwams and draw rations of provisions every evening, and clothing when necessary. This arrangement is generally preferred by parents, as it throws into their respective families daily a small amount of provisions, and when added to corn, potatoes, &c. raised by themselves, not only increases the quantity, but improves the flavor of their food. The plan is recommended by economy also, as well as by the wishes of the Indians, as a greater number of children are thereby kept at school than could be accommodated, were all lodged and boarded at the institution.

The proficiency of the children in the several branches to which their attention has been called, though respectable, is, perhaps, not equal to what might have been expected from white children enjoying the same advantages. This, however, is not to be attributed so much to a defect of intellect as to other causes peculiar to a savage state, such as ignorance of our language, a want of disposition on the part of Indian parents to co-operate with teachers in the government of children at school, which precludes every thing like coercion in the application of discipline.

Being unable to appreciate, in any degree, the advantages of an education, they are induced to avail themselves of the privileges of school with a view, more to the fact that they can thereby get their children clothed and fed,

than to any benefits which are expected to result from literary studies. In such circumstances a teacher has nothing to act upon in his attempts to stimulate to mental efforts by arguments drawn from the advantages of education, and being denied the use of the rod, but little can be achieved in appealing to the fears of his pupils. Irregularity in attendance, too, retards, in no small degree, the progress of the children, although I find no difficulty in keeping an average number of thirty-six in school, (that being the number which, it is supposed, can be supported by the amount allowed,) yet we have frequent changes in the course of the year.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, however, the progress of the children has been sufficient to prove that the Indian character, however degraded, is not beyond the grasp of the ameliorating hand of science. Several are spelling in words of three or four syllables, and have made some progress in writing, while most of the others spell in words of three or four letters, and some in two syllables. (It should be here noted, that several half-breeds have been advanced so far as to read in the New Testament, who have left school.) The children are occasionally exercised in translating Indian words into English, and in counting. The girls are engaged in sewing from two to three hours each day, some quite pleased with the employment, and have become sufficiently acquainted with the use of the needle to be of considerable service in making clothes for the children of the school, most of whom now desire their garments cut and made like those worn by white children.

In view of the present state of this school, it should be recollected that, at the time of opening, the whole tribe declared in opposition to it, refusing to send a single child; now five hundred could be obtained, had we the means of supporting them. This opposition, too, had to be met without an interpreter, or a knowledge of a word of their language.

State of the farm.

Thirty-eight families planted last spring about two acres of ground to a family, principally in corn, potatoes, and beans. I had the land ploughed, laid off in rows and divided, according to the size of each family. Seed was also given them, and a considerable contest maintained during planting with them to prevent their eating it. Thirty bushels of corn, and eighty of potatoes, were issued during this period. Their crops have generally been worked well, and present, at this time, a prospect of an abundant harvest.

After affording the Indians the necessary aid in pitching their corps, the hands have only had time to sow about twenty-five acres in oats, plant ten acres in corn, and twelve in potatoes. They are now employed in cutting hay for the stock and teams in the winter.

Improvements.

Since my last report, six cabins have been built for the use of Indian families, and materials prepared and hauled for four more; also, a house of storage for the Indians, of hewed logs, and a stable for the teams belonging to the farms have been erected. A blacksmith's shop, coal house, and cabin for the smith's family, have been added to the improvements of the place. Since my last report, our yard has also been enclosed with posts and rails, furnished with two gates. About fifteen miles west of this, we have enclosed forty acres of ground, a considerable portion of which is

broken up, and sowed in oats. This new farm was intended to be occupied by the Indians this year, but they were unwilling to go unless I would accompany them.

Disposition of last year's crop.

The crop of last year, consisting of about 500 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, and 1,500 of turnips, was issued to the Indians in small quantities, except so much as was necessary for the use and support of the establishment.

Families who have left the chase.

Six families belonging to this establishment may be considered as having given up hunting, as a means of support, and are now living on the proceeds of their labor and provision drawn by their children at school.

Number instructed in agriculture.

About 300 Indians are now living at this institution, 125 of whom may be considered as adults, the rest are minors. Should they save the provision made this year, and not dispose of it for whiskey, but little effort in the chase will be necessary to afford them ample support for the present year.

Physical aspect of the country.

This school and farm are located on a fraction of a township, bounded north by the neutral ground, and east by the Mississippi river. I am told the subdivision of this fraction has not been ordered, and the presumption is, it will not be brought into market till the Indian title is extinguished to lands adjoining on the north.

The country immediately in this vicinity is too precipitous to be of much use for agricultural purposes. The timber, however, is very fine, and in no country are water privileges to be found in greater abundance. Those skilled in mining say the surface gives evidence of minerals. No efforts, however, have as yet been made for the purpose of making discoveries, and of course I can say but little of the resources of the country in reference to this subject. A few miles distant, lands become gently undulating, variegated with rich prairie and beautiful groves of timber, presenting prospects of the most inviting character to the agriculturist.

Permit me to add, in conclusion, that I have no doubt these Indians have now commenced their march from the aboriginal to a civilized state, and nothing is wanting but patient and persevering effort to place them by the side of the white man, enjoying the rich blessings of science, agriculture, and religion. The length of time, however, to be consumed in conducting them to this very desirable position in society will depend much upon the policy adopted in affording them the requisite assistance. While I would be far from disapproving the practice of imparting both religious and literary instruction to the Indians, I have no hesitation in saying that agricultural pursuits should be urged upon their attention, as preparatory to every other improvement. Their roving habits must be subdued before the utility of schools can be realized by them, to any great extent, and they will never consent to keep their homes at one place till they acquire the art of drawing

the means of subsistence from the earth, and of holding unpartable property. Thus settled down as cultivators of the soil, they would be ready to enjoy the full advantage of schools, and of also religious instruction.

While on the subject of schools, I would remark that, in every institution of learning, designed for the benefit of the Indians, the English language should be taught. The practice of instructing them in their own language promises but little benefit of a prospective character. The continuance of the vernacular tongue of the different nations of Indians will always encourage those petty distinctions of tribes which now present both an amalgamation in marriage and a general union, under the same form of government. And I hold that no permanent disposition can be made of the Indians till these two objects be accomplished; and no effort will be of lasting benefit which will not tend to these points: moreover, their resources of knowledge must remain limited in the extreme, till access can gained to our books, either by translating them into their language, or teaching them to read in the present English translation. No system of benevolence, I presume, designed for the benefit of the Indians, contemplates an extensive translation of English works for the use of the many little wandering tribes of North America, even if their language was sufficiently rich to admit of it. But of this I am by no means certain. Our knowledge of *words* does not extend beyond our knowledge of *things*, and the Indians having but limited ideas of law courts of justice, or divine things, can have but few if any suitable words to express sentiments on these subjects.

No. 31.

REPORT OF LAWRENCE TALIAFERRO.

Under this head, it will be observed by the department, that since my last annual statement, called for by the regulations, some considerable improvement has been effected in the condition of these establishments, in the advancement of the moral and intellectual condition of the Indians and their children. The reports of the principals of the several missionary stations within the agency, numbered from *one* to *five*, and herewith enclosed, will detail the condition of each, as well, also, their expenses in buildings, fencing, farmers, &c., with the quantity of land broken for cultivation, and amount of the various productions of the soil for consumption by the Indians. Specimens of epistolary correspondence by full blood Sioux are also forwarded, and written in their own language, perfectly intelligible to the recipients. Books in English and in *Sioux* have been published for the use of the mission at Lake Harriet; and as soon as it may be practicable the reverend T. S. Williamson, of Lacquiparle, will cause an edition of his own to be struck off in Boston under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The several stations in this country are not supported in whole or in part from any funds of the Government, or from Indian treaties; hence, for the want of this aid, the heads of these institutions have met with difficulties and embarrassments at every step. Heavy expenditures for buildings, and for the purchase of agricultural implements and stock, deprive them of much means that might otherwise be advantageously employed.

It becomes my duty to ask that the sum of $5,000, set apart in the Sioux treaty of September 29, 1837, may be divided, in just proportions, and paid to the gentlemen having charge of the several missions. Mr. D. Gavin removes this year from the "Mountain in the water" east, to the west, with Wabisha's band of Sioux. It would seem but just (on abandoning his mission on the ceded lands) that the sum of $500 be paid him, to enable him to carry on his plans with this band west of the Mississippi at their new location.

The mission and farm for the Sioux at Lake Pepin is well located, and the buildings extensive. Here, too, Mr. Denton, in consequence of heavy expenses, ought to have a sum not less than $500, as ought the station at Lake Harriet, under the supervision of the reverend J. D. Stevens. The mission at Little Crow, under Thomas W. Pope, of the Methodist society, should be transferred from its present position, being too near the village. I would, therefore, respectfully urge it for the consideration of the department whether, under these circumstances, it would not be advisable to purchase their buildings for the farmers which may be employed under the late treaty stipulations. This can be effected for some $500, and the mission established at a more convenient distance from the Indians. I have, as far as my other more important duties would permit, visited the contiguous mission, and attended the examinations of the school at Lake Harriet, and am enabled to say that there has been much perceptible improvement, as will appear by the report of the principal. The teachers, Misses Stevens and Eggleston, are in every respect qualified for the arduous task of instruction, and they seem truly devoted to the laudable and praiseworthy calling.

Inasmuch as there are within this agency an unusual number of orphan children, many of whom seem very intelligent and interesting, might I not suggest, and would it not well comport with the just views of the President, and liberal policy of the treaty with the Sioux, to set apart $3,500 per annum in founding an orphan asylum near this post, at which these neglected and friendless young might be collected and clothed, fed, and educated? For one, I know of no better use to apply the funds referred to, and the more particularly, as it is expected that this agency is to have the control of these means for the benefit of the Medawakanton Sioux tribe. A return, showing the number of Indian schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers and pupils, will be forwarded for the information of the office.

I have endeavored to impress all missionaries with the true fact that Christianity must be preceded by civilization among the wild tribes. I hazard nothing in this, for an Indian must be taught all the *temporal* benefits of this life first, before you ask him to seek for eternal happiness; teach him to worship the true and living God through the self-evident developments of his mother earth. In fine, let agriculture and the arts precede the preaching of the gospel, after which Christianity inculcate if practicable.

No. 32.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF RICHARD W. CUMMINS.

Delawares.

A school is still kept up among them, at the mission establishment, by the Methodist Episcopal church: they have at this time twelve scholars,

five of whom spell and read and have commenced writing, the other seven can spell. They all appear to be sprightly, cheerful, and healthy.

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Shawnees.

The Methodist Episcopal church have a mission among them, and have kept up a school for several years. This year they have had generally about thirty-two—eleven of whom (8 girls and 3 boys) live in the mission family. Four of the girls read and write and have commenced the study of arithmetic; the other four can spell and two of them can read. The three boys living in the mission family are small and are beginning to spell. Ten girls attend the school who come from their homes; one of them can read, seven spell, and two are at the alphabet. Eight boys attend the school who come from their homes; five of them read and write and have commenced arithmetic; the other three can spell. Eleven of the girls have learned to sew, and two can weave.

There are three other boys who have not attended the school this year, that have just got through their apprenticeship at the cabinet making business, in a mechanical shop connected with the mission. These three boys make some very respectable looking furniture.

The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions have a missionary establishment among this tribe, but no school for the last three years.

The Quakers have also established a mission among them, and commenced a school, which was kept up only a few months during the latter part of the year.

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Kickapoos.

There is a school kept up among them under the 7th article of the treaty of 1832, which I have connected with the missionary school among the Kickapoos, established by the Methodist Episcopal church. They have taken twelve boys and three girls into the mission family, four of whom study geography, three are reading, six spelling, the others in the alphabet; eight writing.

There are others that attend occasionally, who come from their homes, that have made but little progress. The larger portion of the money paid by the Government to the teacher is expended for provisions, clothing, and other beneficial purposes connected with the school.

No. 32½.

REPORT OF WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

The school reports which I have the honor to submit for this year, do not exhibit a very flattering prospect for the cause of education amongst the Indians. The Choctaws, who have more public schools than any other tribe, show quite a falling off since last year. This is mainly attributable to the introduction of the small pox, by the emigrating Chickasaws, during

the past spring, through the most of the Choctaw country, and, as might be expected, in every neighborhood of a school, was the means of breaking it up. The disease is subsiding, and the schools again commencing.

Another serious difficulty arises from parents not exercising proper authority over their children; they are not disposed to coerce attendance upon the school. In some cases this is done, and, whenever a regular attendance is had, the progress in learning is good.

The Choctaws are generally desirous of educating their children; in the summer they require some of their children to labor, and in the winter many of them are too thinly clad to attend. Yet, under this disadvantage, the schools through the nation have done much good. The teachers are generally men of good morals, and exert a happy influence through the country. The boys are taught to speak English, read, write, and cipher. I find no difficulty in furnishing the requisite number of youths for the school in Kentucky, whenever called on. While the other tribes seem unwilling to send their children to school, I may safely say of the Choctaws that in every way in which an opportunity for education is offered, they are ready to avail themselves of the benefit. The manual labor system, especially where children have had the advantage of such schools as are amongst the Choctaws, would certainly be the means of doing great good. I am clearly of opinion that it is the only plan that will succeed well amongst the Indians. They object, seriously, to sending their children so great a distance as the school in Kentucky. They are unwilling to be separated four or five years from their children. This difficulty would be obviated by manual labor schools in the Indian country. Children would be under the control of proper teachers, where the different branches of education, as well as agriculture, spinning, weaving, &c., would be taught.

The Rev. Ceptas Washburn, at Dwight Mission, teaches upon the manual labor system. His school has done much good amongst the Cherokees. There is no other school in the Indian country upon this plan.

The Choctaw academy, in Kentucky, has educated many of the most intelligent men in the Indian country. They can be seen in their councils taking the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of their people.

The missionary schools have done much for the education and good morals amongst the Indians. Their reports will be found enclosed with this communication.

The Creeks have no missionaries, or indeed schools of any description amongst them. They are opposed to every thing like religion, and only lately would they agree for a school being located amongst them. One is now preparing to go into operation on the Arkansas. It is also contemplated to establish another on the Canadian. With a judicious selection of teachers, and proper management, it is to be hoped that the prejudices of the Creeks will be removed, and that generally schools will be established in the nation.

The Cherokees have no public schools, and but two or three of any description. When the emigration shall be completed, it is to be expected that the number will be greatly increased.

No. 33.

REPORT FROM THE CHOCTAW ACADEMY.

The institution at this time is in a very prosperous condition, consisting of 152 Indian students, under rigid and strict discipline, and learning with considerable spirit and ambition. Twenty-two of the students are in the several shops learning trades, and one hundred and thirty in school, divided and arranged into 15 classes, viz:

Class		Number		Studies
1st class	consisting of	8	students in	English grammar and surveying.
2d	do.	10	do.	book-keeping and history.
3d	do.	8	do.	grammar, geography, and algebra.
4th	do.	10	do.	grammar and arithmetic.
5th	do.	10	do.	grammar, reading, and arithmetic.
6th	do.	10	do.	reading, writing, and arithmetic.
7th	do.	8	do.	reading, writing, and arithmetic.
8th	do.	10	do.	reading, writing, and arithmetic.
9th	do.	8	do.	reading, writing, and arithmetic.
10th	do.	8	do.	reading, writing, and arithmetic.
11th	do.	8	do.	reading, writing, and spelling.
12th	do.	8	do.	reading, writing, and spelling.
13th	do.	8	do.	reading and spelling.
14th	do.	8	do.	spelling in two syllables.
15th	do.	8	do.	spelling in two letters.

We have some young men in this institution of considerable promise, who bid fair to be very useful to their respective tribes, when they shall return to their homes, among whom I would mention Adam Nail, a Choctaw youth, who has turned his attention to the study of medicine, together with other useful studies, and has occasionally practised in this institution, under the regular physician, with great success. We have many others belonging to the school, who discover considerable talents to be useful as clerks, accountants, &c.

I have no hesitation in saying, that, from this institution, the permanant foundation for civilized life among many of the Indian tribes will be laid; and that the rising generation among that once degraded people will reap the blessings of civilization, learning, and the principles of the Christian religion, from the lessons received at the Choctaw academy.

The books used in this institution are as follows, viz:

In grammar,	we use	Kirkham.
philosophy,	"	Blake.
surveying,	"	Gibson and Gurnier.
history,	"	Tytler.
algebra,	"	Colburn.
geography,	"	Olney.
arithmetic,	"	Pike.
reading,	"	Emerson's 1, 2, 3, and 4 class reader.
spelling,	"	Emerson's A spelling book.

Report showing the condition in detail of the workshops at the Choctaw Academy, in Scott county, Kentucky, on the 30th September, 1838, being the end of the third quarter.

There are twenty-two Indians youths of this institution, employed in learning trades or professions, viz:

8 in the tailorshop.
8 in the shoe and boot shop.
4 in the smith shop, and
2 in the wagon shop.

In each shop several of the boys can make very respectable work, and all are rapidly improving.

On the 5th January, 1838, the department instructed the superintendent to introduce some new regulations in the workshops, which had a very salutary effect. Since that time they have prospered, and yet continue to flourish.

At the last quarterly inspection, a handsome profit was shown from the net proceeds of each shop. This net profit is to be divided among the boys who labor in the shops, when they shall have completed their trades and about to return home.

I feel very hopeful that much good will result to the different tribes whose sons are acquiring a knowledge of some of the most useful mechanical branches.

No. 34.

Statement showing the amount remaining in the hands of each of the disbursing agents of the Office of Indian Affairs, unaccounted for, on the 1st of October, 1837; the amount remitted to each from the Treasury, or turned over to him by other agent or agents, and those which came into the hands of each from the sales of property, rent of public buildings or grounds, or from other sources, during the last quarter of 1837, and each of the first three quarters of 1838; the amount accounted and unaccounted for by each, in each of those quarters, by accounts and vouchers of expenditures, or by evidences of transfers to other agents, or of replacements in the Treasury; and the balance unaccounted for by each at the end of each quarter.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1837.

Names of agents.	Balance in hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales, rents, and other sources.	Total in hand to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents, and replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
Armstrong, William	$21,652 27	–	–	$21,652 27	$1,750 00	–	$1,750 00	$19,902 27
Bushnell, D. P.	400 00	$187 50	–	587 50	262 50	–	262 50	325 00
Brown, Captain Jacob	17,662 42	49,637 22	–	67,299 64	197 13	$46,363 04	46,560 17	20,739 47
Boyd, Thomas A. B.	–	5,513 61	–	5,513 61	5,513 61	–	5,513 61	
Cruttenden, Joel	–	30,000 00	–	30,000 00	15,169 50	–	15,169 50	14,830 50
Clary, Lieutenant R. E.	5,424 00	1,450 00	–	6,876 69	561 62	–	561 62	6,313 07
Collins, Captain R. D. C.	15,100 17	1,008,915 46	–	1,024,015 63	596,037 95	274,795 03	870,832 98	153,182 65
Clendenin, Lieutenant I. M.	116 00	125 00	–	241 00	125 00	–	125 00	116 00
Deas, Lieutenant Edward	23,688 81	–	–	23,688 81	1,236 85	–	1,236 85	22,451 96
Davis, Lieutenant I. P.	898 42	–	–	898 42	36 00	–	36 00	862 42
Garland, Major John	120,214 85	30,347 50	–	150,652 35	42,143 55	35,593 79	77,737 34	72,915 01
Harris, C. A.	236,678 07	256,428 28	–	493,106 35	173,784 05	1,950 00	175,734 05	317,372 30
Hitchcock, Major E. A.	121,985 34	73,197 50	–	195,182 84	89,105 22	11,800 00	100,905 22	94,277 62
Hill, Lieutenant T. M.	–	59,477 46	–	59,477 46	35,833 66	–	35,833 66	23,643 80
Lindsay, Colonel William	13,594 74	–	–	13,594 74	3,510 22	–	3,510 22	10,084 52
Lacey, Lieutenant E. M.	981 04	–	–	981 04	–	–	–	981 04
Morrison, Captain P.	–	99,864 00	–	99,864 00	627 99	–	627 99	99,236 01
Miller, Lieutenant J. H.	503 28	13,395 50	–	13,898 78	4,440 78	9,458 00	13,898 78	
McKissack, Lieutenant W. M. D.	14,000 00	9,073 42	–	23,073 42	3,538 71	720 00	4,258 71	18,814 71
Morris, Captain G.	–	10,000 00	–	10,000 00	7,862 90	–	7,862 90	2,137 10
Phillips, Captain J. A.	14,016 00	–	–	14,016 00	–	–	–	14,016 00
Page, Captain John	72,112 81	4,301 62	–	76,414 43	75,206 78	–	75,206 78	1,207 65
Rice, Nathan	152,620 01	–	–	152,620 01	4,908 00	16,300 00	21,208 00	131,412 01
Reynolds, Dr. J. C.	745 70	–	–	745 70	–	–	–	745 70
Reynolds, Benjamin	–	1,175 00	–	1,175 00	–	–	–	1,175 00
Searle, Lieutenant F.	–	9,000 00	–	9,000 00	136 00	8,864 00	9,000 00	
Sibley, Lieutenant E. S.	–	54,407 87	–	54,407 87	54,407 87	–	54,407 87	
Simonton, Captain J. P.	388,635 54	–	–	388,635 54	94,967 87	220,000 00	314,967 87	73,667 67
Searight, Lieutenant J. D.	40,285 83	–	–	40,285 83	3,654 61	16,600 00	20,254 61	20,031 22
Sprague, Lieutenant J. T.	212 64	21,279 00	–	21,491 64	10,785 18	–	10,785 18	10,706 46
Stephenson, Captain J. R.	63,034 57	–	–	63,034 57	20,219 72	–	20,219 72	42,814 84
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T.	2,285 49	–	–	2,285 49	1,345 90	–	1,345 90	939 59
Street, General Joseph M.	–	6,100 00	–	6,100 00	5,678 40	–	5,678 40	421 60
Sherburne, J. H.	–	1,500 00	–	1,500 00	1,226 49	–	1,226 49	273 51
Van Horne, Lieutenant J.	15,108 01	144,000 00	–	159,108 01	61,048 93	–	64,048 93	95,059 08
Westcott, J. D.	9,397 50	–	–	9,397 50	–	–	9,397 50	
Wool, General John E.	12,186 77	–	–	12,186 77	–	–	–	12,186 77
								1,282,842 55

FIRST QUARTER, 1838.

Names of agents.	Balance in hand and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales, rents, and other sources.	Total in hand to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents and replaced in Treasury.	Total unaccounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
Armstrong, William	$19,902 27	-	-	$19,902 27	-	-	-	$19,902 27
Bushnell, D. P.	325 00	$187 50	-	512 50	$262 50	-	$262 50	250 00
Brown, Capt. Jacob	20,739 47	-	-	20,739 47	-	-	-	20,739 47
Cruttenden, Joel	14,830 50	49,891 40	-	64,721 90	16,841 27	-	16,841 27	47,880 63
Clary, Lieut. R. E.	6,313 07	600 00	-	6,913 07	1,991 54	-	1,991 54	4,921 53
Collins, Capt. R. D. C.	153,182 65	143,474 59	-	296,657 24	29,003 40	$155,000 00	184,003 40	112,653 84
Clendenin, Lieut. J. M.	116 00	-	-	116 00	-	-	-	116 00
Deas, Lieut. Edward	22,451 96	10,000 00	-	32,451 96	657 40	-	657 40	31,794 55
Davis, Lieut. J. P.	862 42	-	-	862 42	-	-	-	862 42
Garland Major John	72,915 01	25,250 00	-	98,165 01	-	-	-	98,165 01
Harris, Carey A.	317,372 30	1,456 58	-	318,828 88	15,013 47	193,600 98	208,614 45	110,214 43
Hitchcock, Major E. A.	94,277 62	120,701 92	-	214,979 54	97,426 79	12,362 58	109,789 37	105,190 17
Harris, S. P.	-	8,500 00	-	8,500 00	2,326 54	-	2,326 54	6,173 46
Hill, Lieut. T. M.	23,643 80	14,032 58	-	37,676 38	13,387 34	-	13,387 34	24,289 04
Lindsay, Colonel William	10,084 52	-	190 74	10,275 26	2,211 23	-	2,211 23	8,064 03
Lynde, Lieut. J.	-	1,161 04	-	1,161 04	-	1,161 04	1,161 04	-
Lacey, Lieut. E. M.	981 04	720 00	-	1,701 04	540 00	1,161 04	1,701 04	-
Morrison, Capt. P.	99,236 01	10,000 00	-	109,236 01	1,161 03	9,000 00	10,161 03	99,074 98
McKissack, Lieut. W. M. D.	18,814 71	-	-	18,814 71	440 00	-	440 00	18,374 71
Morris., Capt. G.	2,137 10	3,536 30	-	5,673 40	5,663 40	-	5,663 40	10 00
Phillips, Capt. J. A.	14,016 89	148,000 00	1,563 93	163,580 82	166,357 49	-	166,357 49	-
Page, Capt. John	1,207 65	-	1,124 00	2,331 65	906 89	700 00	1,606 89	724 76
Rice, Nathan	131,412 01	318 18	-	131,730 19	-	15,500 00	15,500 00	116,230 19
Reynolds, Doctor J. C.	745 70	63,763 25	11 40	64,520 53	37,261 61	24,052 79	61,314 40	3,205 95
Reynolds, Lieut. J. C.	-	9,500 00	-	9,500 00	6,243 10	-	6,243 10	3,256 90
Reynolds, Benjamin	1,175 00	-	-	1,175 00	-	-	-	1,175 00
Sibley, Lieut. E. S.	-	21,000 00	-	21,000 00	2,069 54	30 46	21,000 00	
Simonton, Capt. J. P.	73,667 67	173,042 00	-	246,709 67	139,298 04	10,000 00	149,298 04	97,411 63
Searight, Lieut. J. D.	20,031 22	-	-	20,031 22	189 00	-	189 00	19,842 22
Sprague, Lieut. J. T.	10,706 46	25,283 00	-	35,989 46	27,116 45	7,000 00	34,116 45	1,873 01
Stephenson, Capt. J. R.	42,814 85	4,015 00	-	46,829 85	13,825 96	-	13,825 96	33,003 89
Sloan, Lieut. T. T.	939 59	-	-	939 59	383 87	-	383 87	555 72
Street, Gen. Joseph M.	421 60	-	-	421 60	-	-	-	421 60
Swords, Capt. Thomas	-	-	752 98	752 98	-	752 98	752 98	
Smith, Archibald, jr.	-	1,350 00	-	1,350 00	1,150 00	-	1,150 00	200 00
Sherburne, J. H.	273 51	-	-	273 51	-	-	-	273 51
Van Antwerp, Verplank	-	90,000 00	-	90,000 00	7,326 80	82,930 80	90,257 60	
Van Horne, Lieut. J.	95,059 08	143,135 00	-	238,194 08	91,952 82	-	91,952 82	146,241 25
Westcott, J. D.	9,397 50	-	-	9,397 50	-	-	-	9,397 50
Wool, Gen. John E.	12,186 77	-	-	12,186 77	-	-	-	12,186 77
								1,154,676 44

SECOND QUARTER, 1838.

Names of agents.	Balance in hand and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales, rents, and other sources.	Total in hand to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents and replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
Armstrong, William	$19,902 27	$7,250 00	- -	$27,202 27	$8,832 40	- -	$8,832 40	$18,369 87
Andrews, Major T. P.	- -	336,536 75	- -	336,536 75	64,578 28	$101,496 17	166,074 45	170,462 30
Brown, Captain Jacob	20,739 47	- -	- -	20,739 47	- -	- -	- -	20,739 47
Bushnell, D. P.	250 00	262 50	- -	512 50	262 50	- -	262 50	250 00
Bush, Chauncey	- -	8,832 00	- -	8,832 00	8,832 00	- -	8,832 00	
Cruttenden, Joel	47,880 63	45,817 46	- -	93,698 09	60,694 45	- -	60,694 45	33,003 64
Clary, Lieutenant R. E.	4,921 53	- -	- -	4,921 53	482 50	- -	482 50	4,439 03
Collins, Captain R. D. C.	112,653 84	- -	- -	112,653 84	106,704 76	- -	106,704 76	5,949 08
Cross, S. T.	- -	6,775 00	- -	6,775 00	7,590 33	- -	7,590 33	
Clendenin, Lieutenant J. M.	116 00	560 00	- -	676 00	560 00	116 00	676 00	
Deas, Lieutenant Edward	31,794 55	12,188 87	- -	43,983 42	18,307 76	1,000 00	19,307 76	24,675 66
Dougherty, John	- -	5,590 87	- -	5,590 87	6,749 32	- -	6,749 32	
Davis, Lieutenant J. P.	862 42	- -	- -	862 42	- -	- -	- -	862 42
Garland, Major John	98,165 01	- -	- -	98,165 01	- -	- -	- -	98,165 01
Harris, Carey A.	110,214 43	1,617 61	- -	111,832 04	68,972 43	27,894 87	96,867 30	14,964 74
Hitchcock, Major E. A.	105,190 17	100 00	- -	105,290 17	23,853 61	2,463 06	26,316 67	78,973 50
Harris, S. P.	6,173 46	- -	- -	6,173 46	- -	- -	- -	6,173 46
Hill, Lieutenant T. M.	24,289 04	1,286 06	- -	25,575 10	1,634 14	- -	1,634 14	23,940 96
Lindsay, Colonel William	8,064 03	- -	- -	8,064 03	1,546 87	- -	1,546 87	6,517 16
Lynde, Lieutenant J.	1,161 04	- -	- -	1,161 04	- -	1,161 04	1,161 04	
Morrison, Captain P.	99,074 98	- -	- -	99,074 98	3,557 40	20,100 00	23,657 40	75,417 57
McKissack, Lieutenant W. M. D.	18,374 71	302 14	- -	18,676 85	16,663 65	- -	16,663 65	2,013 20
Morris, Captain G.	10 00	- -	- -	10 00	- -	- -	- -	10 00
Phillips, Captain J. A.								
Page, Captain John	724 76	53,437 00	- -	54,161 76	1,775 75	49,000 00	50,775 75	3,386 01
Rice, Nathan	116,230 19	- -	- -	116,230 19	- -	100 00	100 00	116,130 19
Reynolds, Doctor J. C.	3,205 95	- -	- -	3,205 95	- -	- -	- -	3,205 95
Reynolds, Lieutenant J. G.	3,256 90	33,810 16	- -	37,067 06	35,291 36	- -	35,291 36	1,775 70
Reynolds, Benjamin	1,175 00	- -	- -	1,175 00	- -	- -	- -	1,175 00
Sibley, Lieutenant E. S.	- -	9,738 25	- -	9,738 25	9,671 75	66 50	9,738 25	
Simonton, Captain J. P.	97,411 63	338,362 40	- -	435,774 01	130,036 16	99,056 80	229,092 96	206,681 04
Searight, Captain J. D.	19,842 22	- -	- -	19,842 22	126 00	19,716 22	19,842 22	
Sprague, Lieutenant J. T.	1,873 01	18,600 00	- -	20,473 01	1,536 85	- -	1,536 85	18,936 16
Stephenson, Captain J. R.	33,003 89	111,192 30	$208 68	144,404 87	36,466 18	- -	36,466 18	107,938 67
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T.	552 72	- -	- -	552 72	- -	- -	- -	552 72
Street, General Joseph M.	421 60	- -	- -	421 60	- -	- -	- -	421 60
Smith, Archibald, jr.	200 00	- -	- -	200 00	- -	- -	- -	200 00
Sherburne, J. H.	273 51	- -	- -	273 51	- -	- -	- -	273 51
Tilley, Henry W.	- -	1,500 00	- -	1,500 00	1,245 00	- -	1,215 00	255 00
Van Horne, Lieutenant J.	146,241 25	1,000 00	15 00	147,256 25	29,404 40	- -	29,404 40	117,851 85
Westcott, J. D.	9,397 50	- -	- -	9,397 50	- -	- -	- -	9,397 50
Wool, General John E.	12,186 77	- -	- -	12,186 77	- -	- -	- -	12,186 77
Whitely, Lieutenant R. H.	- -	5,000 00	2 50	5,002 50	4,851 72	150 78	5,002 50	
								1,185,294 74

No. 34—Continued.

THIRD QUARTER, 1838.

Names of agents.	Balance in hand and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales, rents, and other sources.	Total in hand to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents, and replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
Armstrong, William	$18,369 87	$225 00	-	$18,594 87	$1,750 00	-	$1,750 00	$16,844 87
Andrews, Major T. P.	170,462 30	971 06	-	171,433 36	3,898 21	$167,535 15	171,433 36	
Brown, Captain Jacob	20,739 47	499,675 58	-	520,415 05	4,172 41	498,675 58	502,847 99	17,567 06
Bushnell, D. P.	250 00	620 50	-	870 50	828 50	-	828 50	50 00
Bush, Chauncey	-	47,224 94	-	47,224 94	47,109 16	-	47,109 16	115 78
Cruttenden, Joel	33,003 64	29,390 00	-	62,393 64	73,521 05	-	73,521 05	
Clary, Lieutenant R. E.	4,439 03	-	-	4,439 03	313 77	-	313 77	4,125 26
Collins, Captain R. D. C.	5,949 08	-	-	5,949 08	2,015 85	-	2,015 85	3,933 23
Cross, S. T.	-	3,315 00	-	2,999 67	-	-	-	2,999 67
Deas, Lieutenant Edward	24,675 66	13,224 00	-	37,899 66	312 50	-	312 50	37,587 66
Davis, Lieutenant J. P.	862 42	-	-	862 42	-	-	-	862 42
Garland, Major John	98,165 01	308,011 88	-	406,176 89	-	-	-	406,176 89
Harris, Carey A.	14,964 74	-	-	14,964 74	11,820 15	3,144 59	14,964 74	
Hitchcock, Major E. A.	78,973 50	565,220 28	-	644,193 78	265,362 48	-	265,362 48	378,831 30
Harris, S. P.	6,173 46	-	-	6,173 46	-	-	-	6,173 46
Hill, Lieutenant T. M.	23,940 96	-	-	23,940 96	-	-	-	23,940 96
Kurtz, Daniel	-	161,585 73	-	161,585 73	4,266 48	-	4,266 48	157,219 25
Lindsay, Colonel William	6,517 16	-	-	6,517 16	299 99	6,217 17	6,517 16	
Morrison, Captain P.	75,417 57	20,000 00	-	95,417 57	6,634 00	-	6,634 00	88,783 57
McKissack, Lieutenant W. M. D.	2,013 20	-	-	2,013 20	-	-	-	2,013 20
Morris, Captain G.	10 00	-	-	10 00	-	-	-	10 00
Phillips, Captain J. A.	-	8,000 00	-	5,223 33	3,250 62	850 00	4,100 62	1,122 71
Page, Captain John	3,386 01	691,296 55	-	694,682 56	-	-	-	694,682 56
Rice, Nathan	116,130 19	-	-	116,130 19	-	22,100 00	22,100 00	94,030 19
Reynolds, Dr. J. C.	3,205 95	-	-	3,205 95	-	-	-	3,205 95
Reynolds, Lieutenant J. G.	1,775 70	30,000 00	$25 00	31,800 70	6,375 13	-	6,375 13	25,425 57
Reynolds Benjamin	1,175 00	925 00	-	2,100 00	-	-	-	2,100 00
Simonton, Captain J. P.	206,681 04	-	-	206,681 04	-	-	-	206,681 04
Sprague, Lieutenant J. T.	18,936 16	-	-	18,936 16	-	-	-	18,936 16
Stephenson, Captain J. R.	107,938 67	-	40 50	107,979 17	25,439 03	-	25,439 00	82,540 14
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T.	552 72	-	-	552 72	-	-	-	552 72
Street, Joseph M.	421 60	-	-	421 60	-	-	-	421 60
Smith Archibald	200 00	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	200 00
Sherburne, J. H.	273 51	-	-	273 57	-	-	-	273 51
Tilley, Henry W.	255 00	25,100 00	-	25,355 00	-	-	-	25,355 00
Smith, A. J.	-	74,580 66	-	74,580 66	15,796 16	-	15,796 16	58,784 50
Van Antwerp, Verplanck	-	9,516 22	-	9,516 22	3,813 14	5,703 08	9,516 22	
Van Horne, Lieutenant J.	117,851 85	-	-	117,851 85	-	-	-	117,851 85
Westcott, J. D.	9,397 50	1,364 29	-	10,761 79	10,761 79	-	10,761 79	
Wool, General John E.	12,186 77	-	-	12,186 77	-	-	-	12,186 77
								2,491,584 85

War Department,
Office Indian Affairs, December 1, 1838.

No. 35.

Statement showing the amount applicable to expenditure, and the amount expended in the service of the Department of Indian Affairs, during the year ending 30th of September, 1838.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury 30th of September, 1830.	Balance in hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the Department.	Amount disbursed. In fourth quarter of 1837. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In fourth quarter of 1837. By accounting officers in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	Amount disbursed. In first quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In first quarter of 1838. By accounting officers in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.
Fulfilling treaties with—									
Christian Indians - - -	-	$400 00	$400 00	-	$800 00				
Chippewas, Ottoes, and Pottawatomies	$112,360 00	6,200 00	42,490 00	-	161,050 00	-	$17,293 32	$6,638 70	$630 00
Chippewas of Swan creek, &c. -	1,860 00	4,165 00	1,000 00	-	7,025 00	$649 33	1,650 00	828 50	250 00
Chippewas of Saganaw - -	-	-	6,500 00	-	6,500 00				
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians -	750 00	-	1,500 00	-	2,250 00				
Choctaws - - - - -	21,361 75	9,228 56	72,625 00	-	103,215 31	1,750 00	7,654 00	1,072 50	2,745 00
Chickasaws - - - - -	4,375 00	-	6,000 00	-	10,375 00	-	1,762 00		
Creeks - - - - -	331,900 06	93,632 81	413,940 00	-	839,472 87	435,421 36	2,934 42	6,040 09	7,188 75
Cherokees - - - - -	2,876 50	4,471 26	15,140 00	-	22,487 76	-	555 00		
Caddoes - - - - -	-	-	10,000 00	-	10,000 00				
Delawares - - - - -	1,110 00	-	8,140 00	-	9,250 00	-	4,600 00	551 66	
Florida Indians - - - -	30,870 00	26,701 39	280,610 00	-	338,181 39	1,990 48	692 00	6,904 19	
Iowas - - - - -	56,940 00	2,940 00	8,950 00	-	68,830 00	10,313 73	1,250 00	18,384 37	
Kanzas - - - - -	860 00	1,742 70	6,040 00	-	8,642 70	3,860 00	1,750 00	265 15	
Kickapoos - - - - -	750 00	250 00	5,500 00	-	6,500 00	2,800 00	2,500 00	700 00	
Kaskaskias and Peorias - -	-	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws - - - - -	360 00	186 00	-	-	546 00	360 00			
Miamies - - - - -	3,491 50	-	154,110 00	-	157,601 50	1,715 00	13,396 00		

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed. In second quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In second quarter of 1838. By accounting officers in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	Amount disbursed. In third quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In third quarter of 1838. By accounting officers in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents unexpended on the 30th September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury 30th September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th of September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditures, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
Fulfilling treaties with—								
Christian Indians	–	–	–	–	–	$800 00	–	$800 00
Chippewas, Ottoes, and Pottawatomies	$2,166 85	$630 00	$16,810 85	$630 00	$14,829 72	1,360 28	$114,860 00	116,220 28
Chippewas of Swan creek, &c.	–	–		–	3,377 83	2,647 17	1,000 00	3,647 17
Chippewas of Saganaw	–	–		–	–	4,500 00	2,000 00	6,500 00
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians	–	–	–	–	–	1,500 00	750 00	2,250 00
Choctaws	7,590 30	2,180 51	–	15,808 71	38,801 05	32,473 34	31,910 92	64,414 26
Chickasaws	–	–	–	963 00	2,725 00	240 50	7,409 50	7,650 00
Creeks	17,775 78	29,171 33	–	43,019 03	541,550 76	65,729 59	232,192 56	297,922 11
Cherokees	–	–	–	1,257 50	1,812 50	11,152 76	9,522 50	20,675 26
Caddoes	–	–	–	–	–	10,000 00	–	10,000 00
Delawares	–	–	2,337 04	–	7,488 70	901 30	860 00	1,761 30
Florida Indians	25,080 34	–	6,634 00	7,071 00	48,372 01	41,830 38	247,979 00	289,809 38
Iowas	–	–	2,632 25	–	32,580 35	10,889 65	25,360 00	36,249 65
Kanzas	599 16	–	264 69	–	6,739 00	1,043 70	860 00	1,903 70
Kickapoos	240 00	–	–	–	6,240 00	10 00	250 00	260 00
Kaskaskias and Peorias	–	–	–	–	3,000 00			
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	–	–	–	–	360 00	186 00	–	186 00
Miamies	–	–	–	160 50	15,271 50	84,384 50	57,945 50	142,330 00

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury 30th of September, 1830.	Balance in hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In fourth quarter of 1837.		In first quarter of 1838.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.
Miamies of Eel River	-	-	$1,100 00	-	$1,100 00				
Menomonies	$12,460 00	$16,286 64	32,650 00	-	61,396 64	$4,278 05	$13,000 00	$1,516 05	
Ottowas and Chippewas	11,985 00	6,974 54	65,465 00	-	84,424 54	3,820 79	21,000 00	-	$99 00
Omahas	1,560 00	775 75	3,940 00	-	6,275 75	360 00	-	280 00	
Ottoes and Missourias	2,110 00	983 29	5,640 00	-	8,733 29	1,610 00	-	860 00	
Osages	2,360 00	5,320 00	17,040 00	-	24,720 00	-	-	1,869 66	1,562 65
Ottowas	864 20	-	26,800 00	-	27,664 20	450 00	2,150 00	4,799 00	
Pottawatomies	131,394 64	20,000 00	88,120 00	-	239,514 64	30,996 03	34,828 28	23,233 37	41,898 20
Pottawatomies of Huron	-	-	400 00	-	400 00				
Pottawatomies of the Prairie	-	-	16,000 00	-	16,000 00	4,969 00			
Pottawatomies of Indiana	2,000 00	-	17,000 00	-	19,000 00	7,500 00			
Pottawatomies of Wabash	-	-	20,000 00	-	20,000 00				
Piankeshaws	-	500 00	800 00	-	1,300 00	400 00	-	360 00	
Pawnees	2,700 00	6,249 16	12,000 00	-	20,949 16	360 00	-	180 00	
Quapaws	1,063 00	2,580 00	4,660 00	-	8,303 00				
Six Nations, New York	1,680 67	-	4,500 00	-	6,180 67	-	194 00		
Senecas, New York	-	-	6,000 00	-	6,000 00				
Sioux of Mississippi	1,420 00	-	7,760 00	-	9,180 00	1,626 00	-	330 00	
Yancton and Santee Sioux	360 00	1,085 00	4,340 00	-	5,785 00	500 00	-	-	105 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	80,189 00	42,569 55	41,920 00	-	164,678 55	47,607 15	67,057 67	14,033 50	1,667 75
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	-	-	4,700 00	-	4,700 00				
Shawnees	780 00	282 92	7,180 00	-	8,242 92	5,041 53	-	519 67	
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas	713 00	-	3,000 00	-	3,713 00	-	628 00		

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed. In second quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In second quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Amount disbursed. In third quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In third quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on the 30th of September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
Miamies of Eel River - -	-	-	-	-	-	$1,100 00	-	$1,100 00
Menomonies - - - - -	$482 50	-	-	-	$19,276 60	32,030 04	$10,090 00	42,120 04
Ottowas and Chippewas - -	10,592 00	-	-	$8,600 00	44,111 79	22,657 75	17,655 00	40,312 75
Omahas - - - - -	1,010 00	-	$3,034 26	-	4,684 26	31 49	1,560 00	1,591 49
Ottoes and Missourias - - -	760 00	-	1,081 69	-	4,311 69	2,061 60	2,360 00	4,421 60
Osages - - - - -	-	$1,500 00	-	-	4,932 31	12,990 34	6,797 35	19,787 69
Ottowas - - - - -	1,388 25	-	2,712 94	-	11,500 19	501 63	15,662 38	16,164 01
Pottawatomies - - - -	144 12	-	-	2,090 00	133,190 00	11,127 08	95,197 56	106,324 64
Pottawatomies of Huron - -	-	-	-	-	-	353 16	46 84	400 00
Pottawatomies of the Prairie - -	-	-	1,000 00	-	5,969 00	10,031 00	-	10,031 00
Pottawatomies of Indiana - -	1,498 97	-	9,657 09	-	18,656 06	343 94	-	343 94
Pottawatomies of Wabash - -	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 00	-	20,000 00
Piankeshaws - - - -	-	-	200 00	-	960 00	340 00	-	340 00
Pawnees - - - - -	-	-	6,202 02	-	6,742 02	11,507 14	2,700 00	14,207 14
Quapaws - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	7,174 50	1,128 50	8,303 00
Six Nations, New York - -	-	500 00	-	-	694 00	5,486 67	-	5,486 67
Senecas, New York - - -	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 00	-	6,000 00
Sioux of Missisippi - - -	435 00	-	-	-	2,391 00	6,369 00	420 00	6,789 00
Yancton and Santee Sioux - -	-	-	-	-	605 00	4,820 00	360 50	5,180 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi -	1,410 00	450 00	-	-	132,232 07	16,686 48	15,760 00	32,446 48
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri -	-	-	-	-	-	3,380 00	1,320 00	4,700 00
Shawnees - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,591 20	1,811 72	840 00	2,651 72
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas - -	-	-	-	1,584 00	2,212 00	622 00	879 00	1,501 00

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1837.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed. In fourth quarter of 1837. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In fourth quarter of 1837. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Amount disbursed. In first quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In first quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Shawnees and Senecas	$360 00	$885 50	$2,240 00	–	$3,485 50	–	$549 00		
Senecas	720 00	2,731 92	2,660 00	–	6,111 92				
Weas	–	–	3,000 00	–	3,000 00	$1,500 00	$1,500 00		
Wyandots	1,160 00	–	6,840 00	–	8,000 00	3,397 90	293 00		
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	–	–	1,000 00	–	1,000 00				
Winnebagoes	6,369 00	8,250 81	37,860 00	–	52,479 81	1,642 14	14,000 00	$1,030 00	$50 00
Current expenses	30,705 89	16,945 10	–	–	47,650 99	25,842 23	–	5,664 22	
Miscellaneous objects	18,250 00	12,880 00	–	–	31,130 00	–	10,722 42	300 00	964 00
Transportation and incidental expenses	8,175 18	11,099 82	–	–	19,275 00	802 30	716 12	924 95	398 40
Relief of the administrators of E. W. Duvall	–	–	342 27	–	342 27	–	–	–	342 47
Cherokee delegation	–	–	100,000 00	–	100,000 00				
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents	500 00	–	16,500 00	–	17,000 00	1,500 00	–	4,500 00	
Pay of sub-agents	812 50	1,540 15	13,000 00	–	15,352 65	–	684 13		
Pay of interpreters	723 88	186 00	9,300 00	–	10,209 88	–	–	500 00	
Clerk to superintendent of Wisconsin	–	–	800 00	–	800 00				
Clerk to superintendent of Western Territory	–	–	1,000 00	–	1,000 00				
Presents to Indians	4,792 83	356 88	5,000 00	–	10,149 71	–	7,136 96		
Provisions to Indians	4,840 07	629 27	11,800 00	–	17,269 34				
Buildings and repairs	772 81	200 00	10,000 00	–	10,972 81				

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed. In second quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In second quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Amount disbursed. In third quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In third quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on the 30th of September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
Shawnees and Senecas	-	-	-	-	$549 00	$2,516 50	$420 00	$2,936 50
Senecas	-	-	-	-	-	5,391 92	720 00	6,111 92
Weas	-	-	-	-	3,000 00			
Wyandots	-	-	-	-	3,690 90	3,442 10	867 00	4,309 10
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Winnebagoes	$18,162 97	$748 26	-	-	35,633 37	14,066 44	2,780 00	16,846 44
Current expenses	7,092 85	507 00	$7,494 33	-	46,599 73	1,051 26	-	1,051 26
Miscellaneous objects	-	900 00	-	-	12,886 42	18,243 58	-	18,243 58
Transportation and incidental expenses	415 47	944 28	975 66	$2,006 09	7,183 27	2,915 35	9,176 38	12,091 73
Relief of the administrators of E. W. Duval	-	-	-	-	342 47			
Cherokee delegation	-	-	-	-	-	62,000 00	38,000 00	100,000 00
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents	1,500 00	-	750 00	-	8,250 00	63 20	8,686 80	8,750 00
Pay of sub-agents	250 00	818 65	750 00	-	2,502 78	440 78	12,409 09	12,849 87
Pay of interpreters	750 00	-	900 00	-	2,150 00	5,709 88	2,350 00	8,059 88
Clerk to superintendent, Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	400 00	400 00	800 00
Clerk to superintendent of Western Territory	-	-	-	-	-	500 00	500 00	1,000 00
Presents to Indians	-	201 00	-	43 70	7,381 66	891 35	1,876 70	2,768 05
Provisions to Indians	-	-	-	-	-	3,163 30	14,106 04	17,269 34
Buildings and repairs	-	-	-	-	-	1,900 00	9,072 81	10,972 81

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1837.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation, applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed. In fourth quarter of 1837. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In fourth quarter of 1837. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Amount disbursed. In first quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In first quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Contingencies, (Indian Department)	$6,785 37	$2,326 69	$36,500 00	-	$45,612 06	-	$4,442 26	-	$679 42
Subscription to Indian Biography	-	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	-	-	$300 90	
Expenses of Indian medals	-	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00				
Mission of A. P. Chouteau	-	-	20,000 00	-	20,000 00				
Running boundary line between Choctaws and Chickasaws	-	-	1,085 00	-	1,085 00				
Provisions to destitute Indians	-	-	1,750 00	-	1,750 00				
Expenses of delegations of Iowas, Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes	-	-	9,000 00	-	9,000 00	-	-	6,523 18	
Expenses of delegations of Pawnees, Otoes and Missourias, and Omahas	-	-	12,500 00	-	12,500 00	-	-	5,296 97	
Expenses of delegations of Choctaws, Creeks, and Osages	-	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00				
Value of lands ceded by Miamies	-	-	5,607 00	-	5,607 00				
Carrying into effect treaties with—									
Chippewas of Saganaw	-	-	81,000 00	-	81,000 00				
Chippewas of Mississippi	-	-	208,500 00	-	208,500 00				
Sioux of Mississippi	-	-	258,250 00	-	258,250 00				
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	-	-	184,350 00	-	184,350 00				
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	-	-	12,970 00	-	12,970 00				
Iowas	-	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00				
Yancton and Santee Sioux	-	-	7,000 00	-	7,000 00				
Winnebagoes	-	-	445,500 00	-	445,500 00				

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed. In second quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In second quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Amount disbursed. In third quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In third quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on the 30th of September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
Contingencies, (Indian Department)	-	$4,296 01	-	$1,364 56	$10,782 25	-	$34,829 81	$34,829 81
Subscription to Indian Biography	-	-	-	-	300 00	-	2,700 00	2,700 00
Expenses of Indian medals	-	-	$2,024 31	-	2,024 31	-	475 69	475 69
Mission of A. P. Chouteau	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 00	20,000 00
Running boundary line between Choctaws and Chickasaws	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,085 00	1,085 00
Provisions to destitute Indians	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750 00	1,750 00
Expenses of delegations of Iowas, Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes	-	-	-	-	6,523 18	-	3,476 82	3,476 82
Expenses of delegations of Pawnees, Otoes and Missourias, and Omahas	-	-	-	-	5,296 97	$5,490 00	1,713 03	7,203 03
Expenses of delegations of Choctaws, Creeks, and Osages	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00	5,000 00
Value of lands ceded by Miamies	-	-	-	-	-	308 00	5,299 00	5,602 00
Carrying into effect treaties with—								
Chippewas of Saganaw	-	-	3,712 93	-	3,712 93	16,153 68	61,133 39	77,287 07
Chippewas of Mississippi	$15,796 16	-	12,338 92	58 500 00	86,635 08	86,364 92	35,500 00	121,864 92
Sioux of Mississippi	-	-	25,321 20	-	25,321 20	105,678 80	127,250 00	232,928 80
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	-	-	-	28,500 00	28,500 00	5,150 00	150,700 00	155,850 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	2,600 00	10,370 00	12,970 00
Iowas	-	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00	2,500 00
Yancton and Santee Sioux	-	-	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	-	3,000 00	3,000 00
Winnebagoes	-	-	51,414 77	71,786 42	123,201 19	96,298 81	226,000 00	322,298 81

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1837.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation, applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed. In fourth quarter of 1837. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In fourth quarter of 1837. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Amount disbursed. In first quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In first quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Expenses attending treaty with Six Nations, New York - - -	-	-	$13,500 00	-	$13,500 00				
Carrying into effect treaty with Oneidas, of Green Bay - - -	-	-	37,047 00	-	37,047 00				
Osages—interest for education -	-	-	3,456 00	-	3,456 00				
Delawares—interest for education -	-	-	2,304 00	-	2,304 00				
Holding treaty with Creeks - -	-	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00				
Payment to Choctaws for depredations by Osages and Camanches - -	-	-	825 00	-	825 00				
Holding treaty with the Wyandots -	-	-	1,500 00	-	1,500 00				
Expenses of delegation of Senecas, of New York, opposed to treaty -	-	-	789 23	-	789 23				
Expenses of delegation of Senecas, in favor of treaty - - - -	-	-	9,500 00	-	9,500 00				
Expenses of submitting the treaty to the several bands of New York Indians	-	-	4,000 00	-	4,000 00				
Expenses of a party of Sacs and Foxes	-	-	221 50	-	221 50				
Negotiations with the Miamies -	-	-	868 00	-	868 00				
Expenses of exploring party, do. -	-	-	1,990 00	-	1,990 00				
Temporary subsistence of Indians west, &c. - - - - - -	-	-	150,000 00	-	150,000 00				
Holding treaties with the Osages -	-	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00				
Treaty stipulations - - -	$1,136 66	$16,908 28	-	-	18,044 94	-	$1,648 25		

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on the 30th of September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In second quarter of 1838.		In third quarter of 1838.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Expenses attending treaty with Six Nations, New York	-	-		-	-	$13,500 00	-	$13,500 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Oneidas, of Green Bay	-	-	-	$2,546 65	$2,546 65	-	$34,500 35	34,500 35
Osages—interest for education	-	-	-		-	-	3,456 00	3,456 00
Delawares—interest for education	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,304 00	2,304 00
Holding treaty with Creeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	2,000 00
Payment to Choctaws for depredations by Osages and Camanches	-	-	-	-	-	825 00	-	825 00
Holding treaty with the Wyandots	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	1,500 00
Expenses of delegation of Senecas of New York, opposed to treaty	-	-	-	-	-	-	789 23	789 23
Expenses of delegation of Senecas in favor of treaty	-	-	-	2,137 26	2,137 26	6,000 00	1,362 74	7,362 74
Expenses of submitting the treaty to the several bands of New York Indians	-	-	-	1,000 00	1,000 00	-	3,000 00	3,000 00
Expenses of a party of Sacs and Foxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	221 50	221 50
Negotiations with the Miamies	-	-	$334 00	534 00	868 00	-		
Expenses of exploring party, do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,990 00	1,990 00
Temporary subsistence of Indians west, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000 00	150,000 00
Holding treaties with the Osages	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	2,000 00
Treaty stipulations	-	-	500 00	-	2,148 25	14,760 03	1,136 66	15,896 69

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1837.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation, applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed. In fourth quarter of 1837. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In fourth quarter of 1837. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Amount disbursed. In first quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In first quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Blacksmiths' establishments	$3,070 00	$8,056 63	-	-	$11,126 63				
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees, 1835	3,069,384 22	460,464 86	-	-	3,529,849 08	$213,870 63	$602 50	$18,893 46	$175 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Chickasaws, 1834	-	41,006 34	$888,249 71	-	929,256 05	65,731 85	286 25	192,347 13	17,467 96
Removal and subsistence	390,501 05	53,870 02	-	-	444,371 07	87,786 85	438 00	136,527 25	187 99
Carrying into effect treaty with Choctaws, 1830	-	21,652 27	-	-	21,652 27	-	-	-	144 59
Indian annuities	161,164 15	13,362 70	-	-	174,526 85	-	-	-	2,200 00
Treaty with Otoes and Missourias, 1834	-	1,850 00	-	-	1,850 00	-	-	400 00	
Payment for improvements	-	4,275 75	-	-	4,275 75				
Treaty with the Shawnees and Delawares	-	158 29	-	-	158 29				
Running lines	-	7,251 41	-	-	7,251 41	-	1,095 00		
Locating reservations	50 13	100 00	-	-	150 13	-	-	-	100 00
Holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, 1836	857 22	-	-	-	857 22				
Holding treaty with Chippewas of Saganaw	97 13	-	-	-	97 13				
Rifles for Pottawatomies	112 38	-	-	-	112 38				
Expenses of certain Indian delegations	2,630 00	-	-	-	2,630 00				
Education of Indian youths	16,384 68	-	-	-	16,384 68	-	-	854 66	

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed. In second quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In second quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Amount disbursed. In third quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In third quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on the 30th of September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
Blacksmiths' establishments	-	-	-	-	-	$8,056 63	$3,070 00	$11,126 63
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees, 1835	$212,972 75	$1,856 40	$8,527 50	$6,285 20	$463,483 44	1,070,401 67	1,995,953 97	3,066,355 64
Carrying into effect treaty with Chickasaws, 1834	32,159 22	533,890 35	4,720 77	1,367 59	847,971 12	19,727 41	61,557 52	81,284 93
Removal and subsistence	19,050 30	20,517 92	370 50	48,484 77	313,363 58	52,971 85	78,035 64	131,007 49
Carrying into effect treaty with Choctaws, 1830	-	-	-	-	144 59	2,662 82	18,844 86	21,507 68
Indian annuities	-	-	-	-	2,200 00	10,757 70	161,569 15	172,326 85
Treaty with Otoes and Missourias, 1834	-	-	-	-	400 00	1,450 00	-	1,450 00
Payment for improvements	-	-	-	-	-	4,275 75	-	4,275 75
Treaty with the Shawnees and Delawares	-	-	-	-	158 29			
Running lines	-	-	-	-	1,095 00	6,156 41	-	6,156 41
Locating reservations	-	-	-	-	100 00	-	50 13	50 13
Holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, 1836	400 00	-	-	-	400 00	457 22	-	457 22
Holding treaties with Chippewas of Saganaw	-	-	-	-	-	-	97 13	97 13
Rifles for Pottawatomies	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 38	112 38
Expenses of certain Indian delegations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,630 00	2,630 00
Education of Indian youths	-	-	2,611 00	-	3,465 66	-	12,919 02	12,919 02

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1837.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation, applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed. In fourth quarter of 1837. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In fourth quarter of 1837. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	Amount disbursed. In first quarter of 1838. By disbursing agents.	Amount disbursed. In first quarter of 1838. By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Carrying into effect the treaty with Ottowas and Chippewas, 1836 - -	$72,726 80	-	-	-	$72,726 80	-	-	-	$2,000 00
Carrying into effect the treaty with Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river - - - - -	24 66	-	-	-	24 66				
Removing Choctaws from Mississippi	30,000 00	-	-	-	30,000 00				
Carrying into effect Chicago treaty -	41,728 41	$2,370 80	-	-	44,099 21				
Transportation and incidental expenses	48,812 17	6,412 96	-	-	55,225 13	$9,000 00	-	$3,100 00	3,000 00
Civilization of Indians - - -	17,496 57	-	$10,000 00	-	27,496 57	-	-	1,572 50	115 00
Proceeds of 54 sections of land -	3,405 46	-	-	-	3,405 46				
Treaty with Pawnees, 1834 - -	-	6,200 00	-	-	6,200 00				
Expenses of commissioners west, &c. -	-	38 03	-	-	38 03				
Expenses of Pawnees, Otoes, and Missourias, 1834 - - - -	-	131 27	-	-	131 27				
Treaty with Shawnees and Senecas -	-	258 74	-	-	258 74				
Removing intruders on Creek lands -	-	788 42	-	-	788 42				
Surveying Sioux and Chippewa lands	-	44 29	-	-	44 29				
Vaccination of Indians - -	-	4,656 60	-	-	4,656 60	-	-	-	210 00
Treaty with Delawares - -	-	22,607 39	-	-	22,607 39	8,060 00			

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on the 30th of September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In second quarter of 1838.		In third quarter of 1838.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Carrying into effect the treaty with Ottowas and Chippewas, 1836 - -	-	$3,430 00	-	-	$5,430 00	$17,050 66	$50,246 14	$67,296 80
Carrying into effect the treaty with Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 66	24 66
Removing Choctaws from Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	30,000 00	-	30,000 00
Carrying into effect Chicago treaty -	-	-	-	-	-	44,099 24	-	44,099 21
Transportation and incidental expenses	$2,050 00	2,000 00	$11,050 00	-	30,200 00	25,025 13	-	25,025 13
Civilization of Indians - - -	3,847 50	1,072 50	200 00	$1,872 50	8,680 00	-	18,816 57	18,816 57
Proceeds of 54 sections of land -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,405 46	3,405 46
Treaty with Pawnees, 1834 - -	-	-	-	-	-	6,200 00	-	6,200 00
Expenses of commissioners west, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	38 03	-	38 03
Expenses of Pawnees, Otoes, and Missourias, 1834 - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	131 27	-	131 27
Treaty with Shawnees and Senecas -	-	-	-	-	-	258 74	-	258 74
Removing intruders on Creek lands -	-	-	-	-	-	788 42	-	788 42
Surveying Sioux and Chippewa lands	-	-	-	-	-	44 29	-	44 29
Vaccination of Indians - - -	50 00	-	160 00	617 50	1,037 50	3,619 10	-	3,619 10
Treaty with Delawares - -	-	-	6,500 00	-	14,560 00	8,047 39	-	8,047 39
								6,547,561 55

War Department, *Office of Indian Affairs, December* 1, 1838.

No. 36.

Statement showing the condition of the civilization fund.

Balance to credit of the fund 1st January, 1838 - - - - -	$16,896 57	
Appropriated in 1838 - - -	10,000 00	
		$26,896 57
Deduct amount of payments to 30th September, 1838 - - - - -	7,177 50	
Required to complete the payments for the year - - - - -	2,010 00	
		9,187 50
Balance - - - - -		17,709 07

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *December* 1, 1838.